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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the Year 1947

J. A. FAIRER, M.D., D.P.H.,
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



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CONTENTS

| | <i>Page</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| COMMITTEES | 4 |
| STAFF | 4 |
| STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA— | |
| Natural and social conditions | 9 |
| General statistical summary of the county | 9 |
| Population | 10 |
| Live births | 10 |
| Infant mortality | 10 |
| Stillbirths | 12 |
| Deaths | 12 |
| GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA— | |
| Laboratory facilities | 13 |
| Ambulance facilities | 15 |
| Nursing in the home | 16 |
| Treatment centres and clinics | 16 |
| Hospitals, public and voluntary | 16 |
| Welfare of the blind | 17 |
| Vaccination | 17 |
| MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE— | |
| Ante-natal services | 18 |
| Midwifery and maternity services | 18 |
| County midwifery service | 19 |
| Maternal care | 20 |
| Infant welfare centres | 21 |
| The care of premature infants | 23 |
| The care of illegitimate children | 23 |
| Adoption of children | 24 |
| Child life protection | 24 |
| Orthopædic treatment | 24 |
| Priority dockets for the purchase of sheets | 25 |
| Nursing homes | 25 |
| Health visitors | 25 |
| Day nurseries | 26 |
| EMERGENCY SERVICES— | |
| Maternity services | 26 |
| SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA— | |
| Water supply | 27 |
| Sewerage and sewage disposal | 28 |
| Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944 | 29 |
| Water Act, 1945 | 29 |
| Pollution of rivers and streams | 30 |
| Sanitary inspection | 30 |
| HOUSING— | |
| General review | 33 |
| Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 to 1942 | 33 |
| INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD— | |
| Milk supplies | 35 |
| Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1946 | 36 |
| Clinical examination and testing of cattle | 36 |
| Milk supplied to schools and institutions | 37 |
| Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 | 38 |
| Ice cream | 38 |
| Meat | 42 |
| Food and drugs | 42 |
| PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES— | |
| General review | 44 |
| Scarlet fever | 44 |
| Whooping cough | 44 |
| Acute poliomyelitis | 44 |
| Measles | 44 |
| Diphtheria | 44 |
| Tuberculosis | 45 |
| County Sanatorium and Isolation Hospital | 46 |
| Blaby, Hinckley, and Melton Mowbray Isolation Hospitals | 51 |
| Venereal diseases | 51 |
| TABLES | |
| | 54 |
| INDEX | |
| | 66 |

County Health Department,
17, Friar Lane,
Leicester.

18th July, 1948.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

As I am due to retire at the end of this year, this will be the last annual report on the health of the county to appear under my name. I therefore submit this report with mixed feelings: with satisfaction in the fact that it is a record of good, sound, achievement; and with sadness that it is a step nearer the end of my active career in your service.

The year 1947 was remarkable for its unusual weather; severe winter weather in the early part of the year, widespread floods in the spring, a long hot dry summer, and heavy rain in the late months of the year. These extremes of heat and cold, drought and rainfall, seem to have affected some of the health statistics for the year. For instance, in children under 12 months of age—deaths from pneumonia, prematurity, and infant diarrhoea showed an increase over the previous year; while deaths of all ages showed an increase in pneumonia and phthisis. In addition, there was an epidemic of poliomyelitis during the period July to November.

The Registrar General returned a mid-year population figure of 327,330, the highest peace-time figure recorded. Total live births were 6,948, the highest number recorded.

Deaths from causes affecting middle life (cancer) and late life (breakdowns in the circulatory system) accounted for nearly 60% of the total deaths.

Short general comments are as follows:—

In April the Ministry of Health's scheme for Emergency Maternity Units came to a close.

Public attention was focused on the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, and steps were taken to formulate standards for the promotion of cleanliness in this trade.

The demand on Day Nurseries continued, and these seem to have secured a permanent place in the social services.

Immunisation against diphtheria continued to prove its worth—there was only one death recorded, that of a woman over 45 years of age.

Maternal mortality showed a satisfactory rate, but failed to maintain the low level death rate of the previous three years.

There was still difficulty in recruiting nursing staff, but there were signs that the position may improve.

It will be agreed that the results of the year are entirely satisfactory, and I would like to tender my thanks to the Committee, and to the members of my Staff for help given during the year. Especially would I thank members of my Staff for help in the preparation of this report. Owing to congestion in the office and to pressure of affairs, much of the arduous and detailed work necessary has been done out of normal office hours.

1947 has been a year of preparation for "the appointed day" in 1948 when the National Health Service Act, 1946, comes into operation. No mention of the very considerable amount of work involved in the preparation of the various schemes has been made in this year's report, nor is there any discussion on the very considerable alteration caused in the Health Services in the County—this can be left to the 1948 report.

Finally, I feel that a review of the period during which I have been County Medical Officer of Health would be of great interest in showing how times have changed, and I have accordingly included a short review separately in this report under the title of "Twenty-Two Years as County Medical Officer of Health."

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. FAIRER,
County Medical Officer of Health.

THE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE,
1947.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| J. T. FORSELL, Esq. (Chairman). | |
| BLACK, J. W. | MAWBY, G. H. |
| COOK, J. S. | NOEL, Mrs. I. B. B. |
| FULLER, B. | POCHIN, V. R. (<i>ex-officio</i>) |
| HARRIS, R. | PRATT, J. |
| HARVEY, L. W. | PRESTON, P. L. |
| HOLMES, J. H. (Vice-Chairman). | PRICE, J. W. |
| HUGHES, J. | TANDY, E. W. |
| ILLSON, E. H. | WARNER, Mrs. E. M. |
| KEAY, Mrs. M. E. | WILEMAN, W. A. |
| KING, M. | WILKINSON, T. P. |
| MARSH, Mrs. A. G. | WILLETT, F. |
| MARTIN, Lt.-Col. SIR ROBERT, C.M.G. (<i>ex-officio</i>) | |

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

This Committee consisted of all the members of the Public Health and Housing Committee with the addition of the following ladies:—

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Mrs. B. EVERARD. | Mrs. L. A. SPENCER. |
| Hon. LADY MARTIN. | Mrs. C. M. VICE. |

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

County Medical Officer:

School Medical Officer:

Administrative Officer for Tuberculosis, and Maternity and Child Welfare:

J. A. FAIRER, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Council Medical Officer:

Deputy School Medical Officer:

A. A. LISNEY, M.A., M.D., L.M., D.P.H. (*resigned 30/6/47*).

G. H. GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*appointed 1/9/47*).

Assistant County Medical Officer:

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:

(also Acting Medical Officer of Health to the Oadby and Wigston Urban District Councils)

A. E. MARTIN, M.D., D.P.H. (*resigned 14/4/47*).

J. R. BYARS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*appointed 7/7/47*).

Assistant County Medical Officer:

Assistant School Medical Officer:

(also Medical Officer of Health to Barrow-on-Soar Rural District Council):

I. B. LAWRENCE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Tuberculosis Officer:

N. A. COWARD, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Tuberculosis Medical Officer:

S. W. LANE, M.B., B.S.

Assistant School Medical Officers:

Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Officers:

MARY E. WESTON, M.B., B.S.

MARGARET O. CRUICKSHANK, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Officer:

School Oculist:

CONSTANCE WALTERS, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.

STAFF—*continued.*

Assistant School Medical Officer:

S. E. MURRAY, M.B., B.S.

Medical Superintendent County Sanatorium and Isolation Hospital:

H. SELBY, M.B., B.S.

Assistant Resident Medical Officers, County Sanatorium and Isolation Hospital:

H. STRANZ, M.D. (Breslau).

J. J. T. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*resigned 8/1/47*).

T. J. FAHY, M.B., Ch.B. (*appointed 29/1/47, resigned 31/8/47*).

D. LEAHY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*appointed 1/9/47*).

Chief Dental Surgeon:

P. ASHTON, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Surgeons:

A. E. WARD, L.D.S.

C. L. R. McLELLAN, L.D.S.

D. R. A. WILCOX, L.D.S.

A. RODGER, L.D.S. (*resigned 31/8/47*).

W. G. CAMPBELL, L.D.S.

D. B. OWEN, L.D.S. (*resigned 30/4/47*).

M. SMITH, L.D.S.

J. W. STEER, L.D.S. (*appointed 1/5/47*).

County Sanitary Officer:

W. W. BAUM, M.B.E., F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A.

Assistant County Sanitary Officers:

E. F. RODWELL, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

W. PEMBLETON, Cert.S.I.B., M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Health Visitors:

*Miss G. I. CARRYER (*Superintendent*).

*Miss A. ADDY.

*Miss A. HORNSBY (*appointed 1/10/47*).

*Miss J. A. ANDERSON.

*Miss K. M. KNIGHT (*appointed 2/6/47*).

Mrs. A. D. ANTROBUS.

*Miss N. MADIN.

*Miss E. S. BONSER.

*Mrs. C. E. M. MASON (*resigned 20/2/47*).

Mrs. S. J. BOURNE.

*Miss K. McDONAGH.

*Mrs. G. E. COULSON.

*Miss G. McILRATH.

*Miss O. DEYKIN

*Mrs. A. M. McNAB

(*appointed 24/11/47*).

(*appointed 14/4/47, resigned 30/6/47*).

*Miss E. Y. FEAKIN.

*Miss M. J. PATERSON.

*Mrs. S. T. GRATELEY

*Miss S. M. PEARCE.

(*appointed 1/7/47*).

*Miss W. C. PORTER.

*Miss M. E. L. HALL.

*Miss E. ROBINSON (*appointed 1/5/47*).

*Miss D. M. HILL.

Miss E. H. SEABROOK.

*Miss M. L. HILL.

Miss W. A. SIMMONS.

All are State Registered Nurses and hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and those marked * have the Health Visitors' Certificate (Ministry of Health).

County Council Whole-time Midwives:

Mrs. D. E. ALLEN.

Miss H. MELODY (*appointed 1/6/47*).

Miss K. BATEMAN.

Miss E. M. McCLELLAND.

Miss A. CONCANNON

Miss B. M. MANTON (*resigned 31/12/47*).

(*resigned 28/3/47*).

Mrs. H. MOTTRAM (*appointed 9/6/47*).

Mrs. H. G. DELLER.

Mrs. W. J. TOMLINSON.

Mrs. E. E. HOLMES.

Mrs. L. G. WESLEY.

Miss A. S. KINSON.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS AS COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

As from 1st October, 1926, I was appointed County Medical Officer of Health for Leicestershire. I took over a position which had already acquired a tradition of determination and awareness of future progress.

My predecessor, Dr. T. Robinson, was the first Medical Officer of Health appointed for this County. I worked under him as his Assistant and was well aware of his ability and determination to forward the cause of public health in every sphere in which he could make his influence felt.

Looking back, it appears that his was the duty of introducing public health to this County. It was a difficult task as public health was a new venture, and there were many opponents even among those who should have helped rather than hindered. In those days the first question was "How much will it cost?" This has for long been a real problem and the proper answer is not in pounds, shillings, and pence; but in lives saved, and in general reduction of disease and its unhappy consequences. To quote only two statistics, they may aptly be:—

1. The death tables show that twenty-two years ago the average age at death was 52 years; now it is 61 years.
2. Only 44% of the total deaths were of people aged 65 years and over; now it is over 60%.

When Dr. Robinson resigned, he included in his annual report for the year 1925 a list of items of importance during his time of office. The following is a list to date and excludes measures repealed or amended.

| Year. | |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1897 | First County Medical Officer appointed. |
| 1902 | Smallpox Hospital Order. |
| 1903 | Midwives' Act, 1902, requiring registration of midwives. |
| 1904 | C.M.B. Rules governing practice and conduct of midwives. |
| 1910 | First four health visitors appointed. |
| 1911 | Notification of Births Act, 1907, adopted by County Council as from 1/10/11. |
| 1913 | Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, Commencement of scheme for treatment of tuberculosis; first tuberculosis medical officer appointed. |
| 1916 | First infant welfare centre formed. |
| 1917 | Scheme for treatment of Venereal Diseases. |
| 1918 | Maternity and Child Welfare Act. Midwives' Act, 1918. Institution of infant welfare centres. Convalescent Home treatment. Milk to necessitous cases. |
| 1919 | County Bacteriological Laboratory instituted. Loughborough Venereal Diseases Clinic opened. |
| 1920 | Children Act—Infant Life Protection. Visits by Health Visitors. Part-time Medical Officer appointed for Infant Welfare. |
| 1921 | Blind Persons Act, 1920. |
| 1923 | Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922 (Graded Milks). |
| 1926 | Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926. Public Health (Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926. Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. |
| 1927 | Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, brought into force 1/1/27. First ante-natal clinic established at Hinckley. |
| 1928 | Orthopædic scheme instituted. Extension of maternity and child welfare provisions under Circular 888:—Maternal mortality investigations. Dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers. |
| 1930 | Local Government Act, 1929. Reorganisation of administration of Poor Law Resources. Transfer of duties under Vaccination Acts. Visits to Boarded-out children. |

| Year. | |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1931 | Arrangements for supply of sterilised maternity outfits. |
| 1932 | Markfield Sanatorium opened. |
| 1933 | Arrangements for attendance of women at Birth Control Clinics. L.G. Act, 1933 (Section III). Loughborough Venereal Diseases Clinic closed. |
| 1934 | Consultants for complicated maternity cases, and also for puerperal fever and pyrexia. Hospital treatment of complicated maternity cases. |
| 1935 | Accredited milk scheme inaugurated. |
| 1936 | Ante-natal examinations by General Practitioners. Midwives' Act, 1936 (operative from 1/8/37). Housing Act, 1936. Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936. |
| 1937 | National Health Campaign. |
| 1938 | "Flying squad" for complicated maternity cases. Air Raid Precautions Act, 1937. Formulation of County Scheme for Casualty Services. Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1938. Commencement of Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme. |
| 1939 | Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations. Cancer Act, 1939. Reception of evacuees. First Emergency Maternity Unit opened. Heat-treated Milk, Defence Regulation 55G. Air Raid Precautions, Casualty Services Scheme commenced. |
| 1940 | Extension of Emergency Maternity Unit Service. Reception of large numbers of evacuees. Evacuation Hostels established for school children. |
| 1941 | War-time Day Nurseries opened. Issue of clothing coupons to expectant mothers. Supervision of war-time residential nurseries. Loughborough Venereal Diseases Clinic re-opened. |
| 1942 | Volunteer Car Pool commenced operations. Regulation 33B <i>re</i> Venereal Diseases contacts. |
| 1943 | Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, came into operation. Ministry of Health Memo. 266/T, payment of allowances to patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. |
| 1944 | Scheme for care of illegitimate children. Scheme for care of premature infants Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944. |
| 1945 | Interim peace-time ambulance service. Hospital Car Service initiated. Water Act, 1945. |
| 1946 | Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1946. |

While it fell to Dr. Robinson to introduce public health to this County, I now feel that it has been a feature of my period of office, over and above the consolidation and extension of the services, to educate the public in the necessity of all the public health measures which have been put into operation for the general well-being. With all due humility, I claim that this policy has been entirely successful; so much so, that the public's demands have, of recent years, often been in front of the services which it has been possible to provide.

In considering the review, I feel that your attention must be drawn to the crises which have affected social progress—the trade slump of the late 1920's and early 30's, and the late war 1939-45. These events shook the nation to the core, but such is the spirit of our people that we still progress. Every major national challenge seems to have been just outmatched, and only just outmatched, by corresponding national effort. Even the health statistics seem to support this principle. No lethal epidemic appeared during the last war; on the contrary, low level death rates of some diseases were reached, which confounded all forebodings.

The following short summary will show the trend of health statistics during my term of office. These records demonstrate the all round improvement of public health.

In comparing the year 1926 with 1947, it should be borne in mind that 1926 was for its time a very good year, while the year 1947 has shown slightly higher rates than for the previous few years. Also when comparing the number of deaths, consideration should be given to an increase of over 47,000 in the population of the County.

| | | | Year 1926 | Year 1947 |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------------|
| Population | ... | ... | 279,700 | 327,330 |
| Live births | ... | ... | 4,868 | 6,948 |
| Birth rate per thousand population | ... | ... | 17.4 | 21.2 |
| Deaths of children under one year of age | ... | ... | 284 | 298 |
| Infant mortality rate per thousand live births | ... | ... | 58 | 43 |
| Deaths from puerperal causes | ... | ... | 17 | 9 |
| Maternal mortality rate per thousand total births | ... | ... | 3.5 | 1.3 |
| Total deaths (all causes) | ... | ... | 2,946 | 3,692 |
| Death rate per thousand population | ... | ... | 10.5 | 11.3 |
| Whooping cough deaths | ... | ... | 27 | 9 |
| Diphtheria deaths | ... | ... | 18 | 1 |
| | | | | (aged 45 years) |
| Heart disease deaths | ... | ... | 431 | 993 |
| Death rate per thousand population | ... | ... | 1.52 | 3.03 |
| Influenza deaths | ... | ... | 194 | 23 |
| Death rate per thousand population | ... | ... | 0.68 | 0.07 |
| Cancer deaths | ... | ... | 382 | 532 |
| Death rate per thousand population | ... | ... | 1.35 | 1.62 |
| Tuberculosis of lungs, deaths | ... | ... | 205 | 124 |
| Death rate per thousand population | ... | ... | 0.72 | 0.38 |
| Tuberculosis, other forms, deaths | ... | ... | 52 | 26 |
| Death rate per thousand population | ... | ... | 0.19 | 0.08 |
| Pneumonia deaths | ... | ... | 185 | 139 |
| Death rate per thousand population | ... | ... | 0.65 | 0.42 |
| Bronchitis deaths | ... | ... | 132 | 157 |
| Death rate per thousand population | ... | ... | 0.47 | 0.48 |

In drawing attention to the progress achieved, I only point out that this has happened during my time. Public Health is now a widespread factor in all our lives, and there are so many workers in this field that it would be wrong to claim or attribute general success to individuals, departments, or sections of workers. Nevertheless, as County Medical Officer, I feel I must express my heartfelt gratitude to those who have worked with me during these interesting years. My duties have brought me into contact with so many grand people, that I feel my thanks should be collective rather than individual. But I must hazard a list of those to whom thanks are due, even though the list is bound to be incomplete, and my apologies must be accepted by those who may be missed. I thank the Committees whom I have served, for their support; I thank my staff—medical, nursing, and clerical—for unfailing allegiance; I thank the medical specialists and practitioners, nurses and midwives, and voluntary organisations; and all the great army of public spirited helpers, including those who put their shoulders to the wheel during the war years.

Here I wish to comment on the subject of Annual Reports and the mass of information, written and statistical, necessary for their production. I have always stressed the importance of this work. At one time it was sufficient to discover that a reduction had been reached in the total deaths from a particular disease. The time has arrived now when the total deaths of diseases should be analysed into age groups and even down to individual deaths. The additional work by its very exacting nature cannot properly be run in with other office work, and a separate statistical and records section should be established. Safe storage should also be provided for the books and records as they are of untold value, and their loss would be disastrous. I feel proud to state that Annual Reports on the health of this County are in great demand. They are sent all over the country and even further afield. The supply of last year's reports was quickly exhausted and no more are available.

As space prevents more lengthy comment, I must conclude on a note of general thanksgiving. The service has moved forward step by step, and progress achieved to date has been honest and sound. To-day the tempo quickens and time must pass before judgment can be given. For myself, I think the new health services will be successful, and that this success will be due to the solid foundations laid in the past.

It has been decided that my successor from 1st January, 1949, shall be Dr. G. H. Gibson, my present Deputy, who is now occupied in "gathering the reins." I commend him with the utmost confidence as I am convinced that he has the qualities of friendliness and leadership so necessary in the position he is due to assume.

J. A. FAIRER.

County Medical Officer.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Geographically, the County of Leicester is in the centre of England. Its extreme length north to south is 44 miles, and east to west 39 miles, with an area of 832 square miles. It has an undulating surface varying from 100 to 912 feet above sea level (the summit of Bardon Hill on the edge of the Charnwood Forest).

Much could be written about Leicestershire, as of many other English Counties—of its natural scenery, its history and geology; of its churches and stately homes: but its crowning feature is the charm of variety within small distances.

The City of Leicester, set in the centre, with roads radiating in all directions, attracts workpeople from all parts of the County. The main towns are situated roughly equidistant from the centre and spaced near the outer boundary, and are concerned principally with the following industries—agriculture, iron ore, hosiery, boots and shoes, mining and quarrying, and engineering.

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE COUNTY.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS:

| Live births: | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Legitimate ... 3,420 | 3,204 | 6,624 | |
| Illegitimate ... 190 | 134 | 324 | |
| Total live births ... 3,610 | 3,338 | 6,948 | |
| Birth rate per thousand population | 21.23 | | |
| Legitimate birth rate per thousand population | 20.23 | | |
| Illegitimate birth rate per thousand population | 0.98 | | |
| Illegitimate births per thousand live births | 46.6 | | |
| Stillbirths: | | | |
| Legitimate ... 172. Illegitimate ... 10 Total 182. | | | |
| Stillbirth rate per thousand population | 0.55 | | |
| Stillbirth rate per thousand, total live and still, births 25.5 | | | |
| Illegitimate stillbirth rate per thousand, total illegitimate, live and still, births | 29.9 | | |

DEATHS.

Total civilian deaths ... 3,692
 Crude death rate ... 11.28

Deaths from puerperal causes:

Sepsis 2. Other causes 7. Total 9.

Maternal mortality rate per thousand, total live and still, births 1.26.

Deaths of infants under one year of age:

Legitimate 285. Illegitimate 13. Total 298.

Legitimate 285. Illegitimate 18.
Infant mortality rate per thousand live births:

Legitimate 43.02. Illegitimate 40.12.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total rate per thousand live births 42.9. | | | | | | | |
| Deaths from diphtheria (female aged over 45 years) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| " " measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| " " whooping cough (all ages) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| " " pulmonary tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 124 |
| " " non-pulmonary tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| " " cancer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 532 |

The statistics refer only to civilians. Birth and death registrations have been transformed to the area of usual residence.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

The Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-year 1947 is returned as 327,330, showing an increase of 8,300 over the previous year presumably due to demobilisation of the armed forces. This is the highest peace-time record, the very highest figure being 328,500 in 1941 due to war-time evacuation from danger areas. Before the 1939-45 war, the population showed a steady increase through the years but considerable fluctuation has taken place since 1940. The following figures may prove of interest in showing how the population has varied. Some allowance in comparisons must be made for the expansion of the City of Leicester absorbing part of the County (principally in 1935), and other small area changes which have taken place on the outside boundary of the County.

| Year | Population | Year | Population |
|------|------------|------|------------|
| 1900 | 231,301 | 1942 | 318,100 |
| 1910 | 249,902 | 1943 | 312,100 |
| 1920 | 261,369 | 1944 | 310,380 |
| 1930 | 295,300 | 1945 | 307,690 |
| 1940 | 311,810 | 1946 | 319,030 |
| 1941 | 328,500 | 1947 | 327,330 |

LIVE BIRTHS.

The following table gives the numbers of births, and the corresponding rates per thousand population during the last ten years.

Births.

| Year | URBAN | | RURAL | | WHOLE COUNTY | | Rate for England and Wales |
|------|-------|------|-------|------|--------------|------|----------------------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | |
| 1938 | 2242 | 15.8 | 2391 | 14.9 | 4633 | 15.3 | 15.1 |
| 1939 | 2253 | 15.7 | 2348 | 14.5 | 4601 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| 1940 | 2275 | 15.4 | 2449 | 14.9 | 4724 | 15.1 | 14.6 |
| 1941 | 2349 | 15.1 | 2453 | 14.2 | 4802 | 14.6 | 14.2 |
| 1942 | 2718 | 18.1 | 2790 | 16.6 | 5508 | 17.3 | 15.8 |
| 1943 | 2930 | 19.9 | 3172 | 19.2 | 6102 | 19.6 | 16.5 |
| 1944 | 3120 | 21.3 | 3416 | 20.8 | 6536 | 21.1 | 17.6 |
| 1945 | 2859 | 19.7 | 2924 | 18.0 | 5783 | 18.8 | 16.1 |
| 1946 | 3222 | 21.4 | 3341 | 19.9 | 6563 | 20.6 | 19.1 |
| 1947 | 3366 | 21.8 | 3582 | 20.7 | 6948 | 21.2 | 20.5 |

Of the 6,948 births, 3,610 were males and 3,338 were females, giving a ratio of 108.1 males to 100 females.

It is gratifying to report that the illegitimate birth rate showed a further slight reduction to 46.6 per thousand total live births, the actual number being 324, as against last year's figures of 383, rate 58.4.

The total number of births shows an all time record for the County. On the other hand, although the birth rate per thousand population of 21.23 has not been exceeded in the years since 1921 when the rate was 21.7, higher birth rates were the rule previous to the 1914-18 war. The following comparative figures are of interest in this respect.

| Period | Average birth rate | Highest birth rate | | Lowest birth rate | |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | | Year | Rate | Year | Rate |
| 1891-1900 | 29.9 | 1891 | 32.0 | 1900 | 27.9 |
| 1901-1910 | 26.4 | 1903 | 27.9 | 1910 | 24.7 |
| 1911-1920 | 20.9 | 1920 | 24.2 | 1919 | 16.5 |
| 1921-1930 | 18.5 | 1921 | 21.7 | 1929 | 17.0 |
| 1931-1940 | 15.1 | 1931 | 16.3 | 1935 | 14.3 |
| 1941-1947 | 19.0 | 1947 | 21.2 | 1941 | 14.6 |

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate of 42.9 infant deaths per thousand live births is somewhat disappointing in view of the exceedingly good returns for the previous three years as can be seen in the following table which shows a record of ten years to date.

Infant Mortality.

| Year | URBAN | | RURAL | | WHOLE COUNTY | | Rate for England and Wales |
|------|-------|------|-------|------|--------------|------|----------------------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | |
| 1938 | 109 | 49 | 95 | 40 | 204 | 44 | 53 |
| 1939 | 115 | 51 | 97 | 41 | 212 | 46 | 50 |
| 1940 | 112 | 42 | 127 | 50 | 239 | 46 | 55 |
| 1941 | 159 | 59 | 106 | 41 | 265 | 50 | 59 |
| 1942 | 146 | 54 | 111 | 40 | 257 | 47 | 49 |
| 1943 | 134 | 46 | 123 | 39 | 257 | 42 | 49 |
| 1944 | 123 | 39 | 122 | 36 | 245 | 37 | 46 |
| 1945 | 97 | 34 | 110 | 38 | 207 | 36 | 46 |
| 1946 | 134 | 42 | 101 | 30 | 235 | 36 | 43 |
| 1947 | 161 | 48 | 137 | 38 | 298 | 43 | 41 |

It will also be observed that this year is the only year in the period under review when the rate for the County exceeded that for the country as a whole.

As 1946 was a very good year from the infant mortality point of view, it is interesting to compare the actual causes of deaths in children under 12 months of age for the years 1946 and 1947. The following figures are extracted from Table 5 which was re-arranged last year to facilitate easy comparison.

Deaths of Children under Twelve Months of Age.

| Cause of death | Year 1946 | | | Year 1947 | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Cerebro-spinal fever ... | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Whooping cough ... | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Other forms of tuberculosis | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Influenza ... | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Syphilitic diseases ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Intra-cranial vascular lesions | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Bronchitis ... | 7 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Pneumonia ... | 13 | 12 | 25 | 26 | 20 | 46 |
| Other respiratory diseases | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Diarrhoea under two years | 12 | 8 | 20 | 17 | 11 | 28 |
| Other digestive diseases | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Nephritis ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Premature birth ... | 43 | 26 | 69 | 43 | 47 | 90 |
| Congenital malformation, birth injury, infant diseases | 45 | 35 | 80 | 44 | 36 | 80 |
| Other violent causes | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| All other causes ... | 3 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| TOTALS ... | 133 | 102 | 235 | 156 | 140 | 296 |

The chief increases in the various causes of death, as shown in the Table above, were:—

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Pneumonia ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 to 46 |
| Diarrhoea, under 2 years | ... | ... | ... | 20 to 28 |
| Premature birth ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 to 90 |

Referring to Table 6, it will be seen that the deaths from "Diarrhoea under two years" were well spread out over the County, and were not apparently due to an epidemic. However, it must be remembered that the year 1947 was remarkable for its long hot dry summer, and this is the kind of weather which has always tended to raise the infant mortality rate. It is hardly possible to analyse the deaths from Pneumonia, and Premature Birth.

The Ministry of Health in 1944 by Circular 20/44 brought to the notice of all Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities the need for intensified activities in "The Care of Premature Infants." Owing to shortage of nursing staff and accommodation it has not been possible to implement the Ministry's scheme to the fullest extent, and it would appear that there is a call for further concentration in this field.

A special section is devoted to this subject later in this Report.

STILLBIRTHS.

The total number of stillbirths was 182 (legitimate 172, illegitimate 10). The rate of 25.5 per thousand total live and stillbirths is very satisfactory when compared with a pre-war average of about 38.

DEATHS.

There were 3,692 deaths (rate 11.28 per thousand population), as against the previous year's figures of 3,402 deaths, rate 10.66.

A comparative analysis of the deaths in age groups for the years 1946 and 1947 is as follows:—

| Age group (years) | Number of deaths | | Percentage | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------|------------|------|
| | 1946 | 1947 | 1946 | 1947 |
| 0- | 235 | 298 | 6.9 | 8.1 |
| 1- | 44 | 50 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 5- | 34 | 42 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| 15- | 284 | 293 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| 45- | 746 | 774 | 21.9 | 21.0 |
| 65- | 2,059 | 2,235 | 60.5 | 60.5 |
| Totals ... | 3,402 | 3,692 | — | — |

The total of 3,692 deaths was composed of 1,953 male deaths, and 1,739 female deaths. This shows a rather high excess of 214 male over female deaths, or a ratio of 112.3 male deaths to 100 female deaths. Each year during the last ten years, the male deaths have exceeded the female deaths, the average excess being 101 per year, or an average ratio of male to female deaths of 106 to 100.

The following table gives the records of deaths over the last ten years:

Deaths.

| Year | URBAN | | RURAL | | WHOLE COUNTY | | Rate for England and Wales |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | |
| 1938 | 1507 | 10.60 | 1664 | 10.37 | 3171 | 10.48 | 11.6 |
| 1939 | 1560 | 10.74 | 1788 | 10.96 | 3348 | 10.85 | 12.1 |
| 1940 | 1809 | 12.21 | 2072 | 12.65 | 3881 | 12.44 | 14.3 |
| 1941 | 1795 | 11.54 | 1847 | 10.68 | 3642 | 10.99 | 12.9 |
| 1942 | 1569 | 10.45 | 1730 | 10.30 | 3299 | 10.37 | 11.6 |
| 1943 | 1657 | 11.28 | 1868 | 11.31 | 3525 | 11.29 | 12.1 |
| 1944 | 1608 | 11.00 | 1862 | 11.35 | 3470 | 11.18 | 11.6 |
| 1945 | 1582 | 10.90 | 1831 | 11.26 | 3413 | 11.09 | 11.4 |
| 1946 | 1641 | 10.87 | 1761 | 10.47 | 3402 | 10.66 | 11.5 |
| 1947 | 1798 | 11.64 | 1894 | 10.96 | 3692 | 11.28 | 12.0 |

There was a fall in the deaths from influenza and nephritis, as follows:

Year 1946 Year 1947

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Influenza | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 23 |
| Nephritis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 | 90 |

The chief increases of deaths by classification of diseases were as follows:

Year 1946 Year 1948

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Heart disease | ... | ... | ... | 931 | 993 |
| Cancer | ... | ... | ... | 475 | 532 |
| Phthisis | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 124 |
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | 106 | 139 |
| Intra-cranial vascular lesions | ... | ... | 419 | 453 | |

(There was an increase of 9 deaths from road traffic accidents; 32 in 1946 to 41 in 1947).

While the deaths from phthisis (124, rate 0.38), and pneumonia (139, rate 0.42) can be considered average, the deaths from heart disease, intra-cranial vascular lesions, and cancer, were the highest ever recorded for this county, as follows:—

| | | | Number of deaths | Rate per thousand population |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|------------------------------|
| Heart disease | ... | ... | 993 | 3.03 |
| Intra-cranial vascular lesions | ... | | 453 | 1.38 |
| Cancer | ... | ... | 532 | 1.62 |

Deaths from heart disease and intra-cranial vascular lesions, together with the added disease of "Other diseases of the circulatory system" (138 deaths), can be classed as due to allied causes, and as a group accounted for 1,584 deaths or 43% of the total deaths. They are diseases which take their toll late in life, and reference to Table V will show that the majority of deaths under these headings occurred in the age groups of 65 years and over. The increase in this class of diseases need not call for undue alarm, and in a way may be considered a tribute to the success in the reduction in deaths in lower age groups. This is bound to increase the population "at risk" in the higher age groups.

The cancer return of 532 deaths, with a rate of 1.62 per thousand population, the highest figure to date, is a matter of serious concern.

As a disease, cancer was first classified in the returns in the year 1900, when the figure was 177 deaths, rate 0.77 per thousand population. The following shows a complete record of the total deaths and rates from 1900 to 1947:—

| Year | Cancer deaths | Rate per 1,000 pop. | Year | Cancer deaths | Rate per 1,000 pop. |
|------|---------------|---------------------|------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1900 | 177 | 0.77 | 1924 | 352 | 1.29 |
| 1901 | 175 | 0.77 | 1925 | 329 | 1.20 |
| 1902 | 151 | 0.66 | 1926 | 345 | 1.23 |
| 1903 | 184 | 0.80 | 1927 | 382 | 1.35 |
| 1904 | 191 | 0.82 | 1928 | 355 | 1.21 |
| 1905 | 206 | 0.87 | 1929 | 406 | 1.37 |
| 1906 | 208 | 0.87 | 1930 | 399 | 1.35 |
| 1907 | 187 | 0.77 | 1931 | 417 | 1.37 |
| 1908 | 212 | 0.87 | 1932 | 415 | 1.35 |
| 1909 | 215 | 0.87 | 1933 | 449 | 1.45 |
| 1910 | 234 | 0.94 | 1934 | 400 | 1.28 |
| 1911 | 208 | 0.83 | 1935 | 444 | 1.48 |
| 1912 | 250 | 0.81 | 1936 | 441 | 1.48 |
| 1913 | 261 | 1.02 | 1937 | 516 | 1.72 |
| 1914 | 281 | 1.09 | 1938 | 463 | 1.53 |
| 1915 | 267 | 1.07 | 1939 | 473 | 1.53 |
| 1916 | 246 | 1.02 | 1940 | 500 | 1.60 |
| 1917 | 266 | 1.14 | 1941 | 524 | 1.60 |
| 1918 | 275 | 1.21 | 1942 | 484 | 1.52 |
| 1919 | 250 | 0.99 | 1943 | 464 | 1.49 |
| 1920 | 297 | 1.14 | 1944 | 515 | 1.66 |
| 1921 | 311 | 1.18 | 1945 | 530 | 1.72 |
| 1922 | 311 | 1.17 | 1946 | 475 | 1.49 |
| 1923 | 316 | 1.18 | 1947 | 532 | 1.62 |

The above table shows a steady and relentless increase in cancer mortality through the years. Cancer is mainly a disease of middle life and later years, and while the saving of mortality in the younger age groups has passed on an increase of population at risk to this disease, the figures are convincing enough of the necessity for the utmost vigilance of everyone. The responsibility for the main attack on the disease at the moment lies with the hospitals in treatment and research. Nevertheless, the general cry of the hospital staffs is that patients present themselves too late. This procrastination, while very natural in the patient, minimises the probability of success of treatment and reduces the opportunity of gaining medical knowledge of the disease in all its phases. It is therefore essential that all potential sufferers present themselves at the very first symptom. The principle should be "An early all-clear is better than a late positive diagnosis." It cannot be too much emphasised that cancer in its early stages *can* be cured, and cured permanently, but that every day's delay in receiving treatment makes a successful conclusion less likely.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Established in January, 1920, the work of the County Laboratory has steadily grown and the number of examinations completed during the past 28 years totalled more than 172,000.

Apart from the facilities provided by the laboratory as an adjunct to the work of the County Health Department, facilities are available for the carrying out of bacteriological and chemical investigations on behalf of general practitioners and the District Authorities in the county.

Histo'logical work and Wassermann tests are not undertaken. Specimens for Wassermann tests received at the laboratory are sent to the Leicester Royal Infirmary.

The following is a summary of the examinations carried out during the year:—

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Bacteriological milk examinations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,600 |
| Swabs for diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 983 |
| Sputa for tubercle bacilli | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,082 |
| Sewage and water analyses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 503 |
| Urine, general and bacteriological | ... | ... | ... | ... | 328 |
| Wassermann tests | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123 |
| Phosphatase tests | ... | ... | ... | ... | 386 |
| Urine for tubercle bacilli | ... | ... | ... | ... | 114 |
| Films for gonococci | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Blood counts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| Milk for fat content | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106 |
| Ice cream for coliform organisms | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 |
| Cerebro-spinal swabs and fluid | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| | | | | | 7,376 |

Milk Examinations.

The following table shows the results and sources of the 3,600 samples of milk examined during the year.

| Source or class of milk | RAW MILK | | | *Heat treated | Total |
|----------------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|
| | Satisfactory | Not satisfactory | Percentage satisfactory | | |
| Accredited producers | 1,132 | 188 | 85.0 | ... | 1,320 |
| Prospective accredited producers | 107 | 16 | 87.0 | ... | 123 |
| Urban and Rural Districts | 620 | 106 | 85.4 | 194 | 926 |
| Schools | 155 | 27 | 85.5 | 433 | 615 |
| Public Assistance Institutions | 12 | 1 | 92.3 | 29 | 42 |
| Tuberculin Tested producers | 328 | 56 | 85.4 | ... | 384 |
| Prospective T.T. producers | 71 | 6 | 92.2 | ... | 77 |
| Miscellaneous | 70 | 23 | 72.0 | 26 | 119 |
| Totals | 2,495 | 423 | 85.5 | 682 | 3,600 |

* For the results of the examination of pasteurised and heat treated milk see below.

In those instances where samples do not reach the required standard, further visits are made to the farms concerned for the purpose of inspecting all stages in the production of the milk and advising the farmer. The milk is subsequently sampled at frequent intervals until the quality is satisfactory. Thus the figures relating to unsatisfactory results do not indicate a true proportion of samples taken which fall below the standard requirements. Neither can any strict comparison be made between the percentage of unsatisfactory results from the samples sent in by Urban and Rural Districts, and those examined in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, as the former are mostly morning samples examined on the day of production.

Heat Treated Milk.

The phosphatase and methylene blue tests for heat treated (pasteurised) milk continue to be used as a routine measure in order to test the keeping quality of the milk concerned and the following are the results of the phosphatase tests:—

| Group 1 (2.2 Lovibond blue units or under) | Group 2 (2.4 or 6 Lovibond blue units) | Group 3 Over 6 Lovibond blue units) | Total |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------|
| 365 | 6 | 15 | 386 |

Group I is a negative phosphatase test, indicating that the milk has been sufficiently heat treated. Groups I and III are definite; Group II indicates either insufficient temperature or holding time, or alternatively, the addition of a small quantity of raw milk;

and Group III indicates that either the milk is grossly under-treated, or contains an appreciable quantity of raw milk.

In carrying out the methylene blue "keeping quality" test the milk is kept at room temperature (approximately 65° F.) until the morning following the day the sample is received. It is then subjected to this test for half-an-hour. The following is a summary of the year's results of this test.

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| Satisfactory | ... | ... | ... | 498 |
| Not satisfactory | ... | ... | ... | 184 |
| | | | Total | 682 |

Diphtheria.

The 983 swabs examined for diphtheria organisms, of which 19 only were positive, were received from the following sources:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| General practitioners | ... | ... | 366 |
| Isolation hospitals | ... | ... | 137 |
| Saturday Hospital Society | ... | ... | 480 |

In accordance with an agreement made between the Saturday Hospital Society and the County Council some years ago, no child is admitted to the Society's Convalescent Home until a swab of the throat is examined to ensure that carriers of diphtheria are not admitted.

Markfield Hospital Laboratory.

Details of the work carried out in this laboratory during 1947 are given in the appended report of the Medical Superintendent.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The arrangements for an interim peace-time ambulance service set up under Ministry of Health Circular 70/45, continued during the year.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade provides the majority of the service, while considerable work is done by the Leicester and County Saturday Hospital Society. Cases in the Melton Mowbray area are served by the ambulance of the Melton Mowbray Town Ambulance Committee.

Table showing number of Leicestershire cases moved by ambulance.

| Type of case. | ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE. | | SATURDAY HOSPITAL SOCIETY. | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| | No. of journeys | Mileage | No. of journeys | Mileage |
| Illness | 7,194 | 128,794 | 6,464 | 81,985 |
| Mental cases | 143 | 5,504 | 20 | 209 |
| General accidents | 397 | 5,615 | 72 | 803 |
| Road traffic accidents | 210 | 2,521 | 12 | 142 |
| Coroner's cases | 45 | 492 | — | — |
| Lockington Hall maternity cases | 90 | 1,464 | — | — |
| Miscellaneous | 149 | 2,480 | — | — |
| Totals | 8,228 | 146,870 | 6,568 | 83,139 |

The Hospital Car Service.

This service is provided jointly by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the British Red Cross Society, and the Women's Voluntary Services, and in Leicestershire is administered from the British Red Cross Society Offices, 64, New Walk, Leicester; the Hospital Car Service Organiser being Miss R. W. Herbert. Valuable work was done during the year in spite of all difficulties. Owing to the increased cost of car running expenses, the mileage rate was increased from 3d. to 6d. per mile as from 1st October, 1947. During the year 24 journeys covering 834 miles were made for general and maternity and child welfare cases, and 159 journeys covering 5,741 miles for tuberculosis cases.

Emergency Medical Service.

During the year the hospital transport service was maintained by the Ministry of Health for ex-service personnel attending hospitals and rehabilitation centres, or being

transferred from one hospital to another. A total of 269 patients was dealt with, the mileage being 18,102. Most of the journeys were for serious cases travelling long distances.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

This work is carried out, almost entirely, by the District Nursing Associations through their district nurses.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

There are six clinic centres in the county which belong to the County Council, the addresses of which are as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Coalville: | Bridge Road. |
| Hinckley: | The Lawns. |
| Leicester: | 8, St. Martin's. |
| Loughborough: | "Ashmount," Bridge Street. |
| Melton Mowbray: | Asfordby Road. |
| South Wigston: | Countesthorpe Road. |

The clinic centres at Coalville, Hinckley, Melton Mowbray, and South Wigston are of modern construction and design. Leicester and Loughborough clinic centres occupy part only of County Council properties, the remainder being used for other purposes.

Sessions are held at the above clinics as follows:—

Tuberculosis:

| <i>Centre</i> | <i>Day</i> | <i>Time</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Coalville | Fridays | From 10 a.m. to 12 noon. |
| Hinckley | Mondays | From 10 a.m. to 12 noon. |
| Leicester | Wednesdays and Thursdays | From 9 a.m. to 12 noon. |
| Loughborough | Thursdays | From 10 a.m. to 12 noon. |
| Melton Mowbray | Tuesdays | From 10 a.m. to 12 noon. |

Orthopaedics:

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| Coalville | Mondays and Wednesdays | 1.30 p.m. |
| Hinckley | Wednesdays and Fridays | 10 a.m. |

Ante-natal Clinics:

| | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Coalville | Tuesdays | 10 a.m. |
| | 2nd. and 4th. Thursdays | 2 p.m. |
| Hinckley | Mondays | 2 p.m. |
| | 1st., 3rd., and 5th. Thursdays | 2 p.m. |
| South Wigston | 1st., 2nd., 3rd., and 5th. Mondays | 2 p.m. |
| | 2nd., 3rd., and 4th. Fridays | 2 p.m. |

An additional ante-natal clinic held at Wigston Magna was transferred to South Wigston early in 1948.

Infant Welfare Centres:

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Coalville | Tuesdays | 2 p.m. |
| Hinckley | Tuesdays | 2 p.m. |
| Melton Mowbray | Wednesdays | 2 p.m. |
| South Wigston | 2nd. and 4th. Tuesdays | 2 p.m. |
| | 2nd. and 4th. Wednesdays | 2 p.m. |

It should be noted that in addition to the above, sessions are held on premises which are rented, but not owned, by the County Council. A new infant welfare centre was established at Houghton-on-the-Hill in September, 1947. This increases the number of infant welfare centres held on rented premises to 31, making a total of 37 in all.

Complete information will be found in the sections dealing particularly with ante-natal clinics and infant welfare centres.

Venereal Diseases.

Treatment of venereal diseases in county patients is carried out at the Leicester Royal Infirmary, and the Loughborough General Hospital. Particulars of sessions are given in the report of the Director of Venereal Diseases Services.

HOSPITALS: PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.

Infectious Disease and Tuberculosis.

The beds available in the county for infectious disease, and tuberculosis, are distributed as follows:—

Tuberculosis Sanatorium:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Markfield | ... | ... | ... | ... | 138 beds |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|

Isolation Hospitals:

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Markfield | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76 .. |
| Blaby | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 .. |
| Hinckley | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 .. |
| Melton Mowbray | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 .. |

Smallpox Hospitals:

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Snarestone | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 .. |
| Syston | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 .. |

There is a reciprocal arrangement with the Leicester City Authority for the reception of smallpox patients.

Public Assistance.

Accommodation is provided by the Public Assistance Committee for both acute and chronic sick at their various institutions and, at some, maternity bed accommodation is also available.

| Name of Institution— | Maternity beds | Other beds | Total beds |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Public Assistance Infirmary: | | | |
| Bosworth Park | 18 | 127 | 145 |
| Public Assistance Institutions (Infirmary beds): | | | |
| Blaby | — | 33 | 33 |
| Loughborough | *2 | 111 | 113 |
| Lutterworth | — | 12 | 12 |
| Market Bosworth | — | 31 | 31 |
| Market Harborough | *3 | 57 | 60 |
| Melton Mowbray | 26 | 147 | 173 |
| Mountsorrel | — | 38 | 38 |

* Emergency beds only.

Voluntary.

The treatment of county patients for acute medical and surgical illness is chiefly undertaken at the Leicester Royal Infirmary and the Loughborough General Hospital. Patients are also admitted for acute illness to the smaller hospitals, as follows:—

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Cottage Hospital.
 Hinckley and District Hospital.
 Lutterworth Cottage Hospital.
 Market Harborough Cottage Hospital.
 Melton Mowbray War Memorial Hospital.

Maternity patients are taken by the Loughborough General Hospital and the district hospitals at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Lutterworth and Market Harborough.

Some complicated maternity cases are accepted by the Leicester and Leicestershire Maternity Hospital, Causeway Lane, Leicester.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

Registration of Blind persons under the Blind Persons' Act, 1920/38, is carried out on behalf of the County Council by the Royal Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (Incorporated) Institution for the Blind. During the year under review 55 new names were added, 57 were removed from the register. The total at the end of the year was 490.

The Institution is able to provide suitable training in basket making, chair caning, knitwear, boot and shoe repairs, mats, brushes, wood chopping, etc., etc., at its own workshops, Margaret Road, Leicester. Augmentation of wages and grants for domiciliary assistance relief, etc., is awarded to necessitous Blind persons where there is a need.

VACCINATION.

The districts of the public vaccinators in the county number 30, and those of the vaccination officers 15.

The following is a summary of the vaccination officers' returns which are rendered to the Registrar General respecting the vaccination of children whose births were registered between 1st January and 31st December, 1946.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) No. of births entered in birth lists as registered during 1946 | ... | ... | 6,217 |
| (2) Statement relative to the above births on 31st January, 1948:— | | | |
| (a) No. successfully vaccinated | ... | ... | 865 |
| (b) No. insusceptible of vaccination | ... | ... | 1 |
| (c) No. had smallpox | ... | ... | Nil |
| (d) No. of statutory declarations received | ... | ... | 4,489 |
| (e) No. died unvaccinated | ... | ... | 145 |
| (f) No. temporarily unaccounted for | ... | ... | 398 |
| (g) No. otherwise unaccounted for | ... | ... | 319 |
| | | | 6,217 |
| (3) No. of cases of children successfully vaccinated after statutory declaration had been received (included in sub-heading (d)) | | | 21 |
| (4) Total no. of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 years of age received during year 1947 | ... | | 969 |
| (5) No. of certificates of successful primary vaccination sent to other districts (included in heading (4)) | ... | ... | 97 |
| (6) Total no. of statutory declarations actually received during the year 1947 | ... | ... | 4,739 |

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Leicestershire Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is responsible for the entire administrative county with the exception of Loughborough Municipal Borough (population 34,090), and Market Harborough Urban District (population 10,470), both of which are autonomous maternity and child welfare authorities. The Leicestershire Committee, therefore, administers an area with a population of 282,770.

ANTE-NATAL SERVICES.

Ante-natal Examinations by General Practitioners.

This section of the scheme provides for two ante-natal examinations of the expectant mother, one being a general medical examination early in pregnancy and the other a full obstetrical examination between the 34th and 40th weeks.

The total number of expectant mothers referred by midwives to general practitioners during the year was 745; of these 275 had two medical examinations, 112 one examination, and in the remaining 358, no report or claim for fee had been received from the doctor.

Ante-natal Clinics.

There have been no fundamental changes in the organisation of the ante-natal clinic work during the year, but a general review shows that the facilities at the clinics continue to be utilised to the utmost.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the four clinics at Coalville, Hinckley, South Wigston and Wigston Magna:—

| | Coalville | Hinckley | South Wigston | Wigston Magna | Total |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| (a) No. of sessions | 66 | 71 | 32 | 31 | 200 |
| (b) No. of expectant mothers who attended during year | 243 | 490 | 102 | 87 | 922 |
| (c) Total number of attendances | 842 | 1,566 | 544 | 449 | 3,401 |
| (d) Average attendance per session | 12.7 | 22.0 | 17.0 | 14.5 | 17.0 |
| (e) No. of women post-natally examined (included in (b) above) | 13 | 49 | 24 | 21 | 107 |
| (f) Total number of attendances of women post-natally examined (included in (c) above) | 14 | 54 | 24 | 21 | 113 |

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

The expectant and nursing mothers referred for dental treatment come from three sources—the ante-natal clinics, infant welfare centres, and the general practitioners. These facilities are not available for women entitled to dental treatment under the National Health Insurance scheme. During the year, dental treatment was completed under the County Council's scheme in respect of 17 patients.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Special Comment on Midwifery and Maternity Work.

A word of praise is long overdue to all who are engaged in this work, and I think none will begrudge a special mention for the magnificent work performed by the midwives under trying conditions.

Reference to the Registrar General's returns of births early in the report will show that the births in 1947 totalled 6,948, an all-time record in numbers for the County. This figure is a corrected one according to home residence, but is nevertheless accurate as an indication of achievement.

It is a great testimony to the ability and sense of duty of the midwives to be able to state that this branch of the service carries on smoothly from day to day, and that a complaint is a rarity and usually trivial. The midwives in this county have every cause to be proud of their year's work.

Number of Midwives Practising.

The total number of midwives notifying their intention to practise in the county was 219, as compared with 229 in the previous year. During the year 21 midwives left the county, and 2 ceased to practise.

The shortage of midwives, both in domiciliary and institutional practice, continued to be most acute, and was a source of anxiety.

Administration of Analgesics.

There is now a scheme whereby midwives in domiciliary practice may, by taking a training course, qualify to administer analgesics during labour. At the end of the year 56 midwives in the county were qualified, of whom 13 were in institutional practice.

The 43 domiciliary midwives administered analgesics in 284 cases.

Inspection of Midwives.

A total of 426 visits was made during the year by the Superintendent Health Visitor and the Superintending Staff of the County Nursing Association, who carry out the inspection of midwives. In no case was it necessary to take disciplinary action for any breach of the rules.

Number of Cases attended by Midwives.

A total of 6,214 cases was attended in the county during the year. Of this number, 3,445 were taken by the midwife alone, and in the remaining 2,769 cases, a doctor was also in attendance.

Notifications received from Midwives.

The following returns were received from the county midwives during the year:—

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Request for medical aid | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 857 |
| Liability of midwife to be a source of infection | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 |
| Midwife having "laid out the dead" | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85 |
| Death of mother or child | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| { mother | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| { child | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| The occurrence of a stillbirth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 117 |
| The commencement of artificial feeding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

Request for Medical Aid.

In 24.9% of the cases attended by midwives, it became necessary to send for medical aid.

The chief causes for the requesting of medical help for the mother were:—ruptured perineum 287, difficult labour 120, malpresentation 54, raised temperature 49, miscarriage 42, unsatisfactory general condition of mother 37, ante-partum haemorrhage 33, post-partum haemorrhage 30, adherent placenta 21, abortion, or danger of 15, varicose veins 12, albuminuria 9.

The chief causes for the requesting of help for the child were:—discharge from the eyes 47, prematurity 37, unsatisfactory general condition 35, feebleness 21, abnormalities 20.

During the year 512 claims from doctors for medical help requested by midwives, were passed for payment.

COUNTY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The Leicestershire County Council is the supervising authority under the Midwives' Act of 1936 and the administration of the domiciliary midwifery service is carried out through the agency of the Leicestershire County Nursing Association.

The domiciliary midwifery service in the county is provided by nurse-midwives employed by the District Nursing Associations, with the exception of Coalville, Donisthorpe, Hinckley, Loughborough, and Melton Mowbray districts where whole-time midwives are employed, and also in the Market Harborough Urban District where special arrangements have been made for the employment of a nurse midwife.

Loughborough and Market Harborough.

As Loughborough Municipal Borough, and Market Harborough Urban District are autonomous maternity and child welfare authorities, the appointment of three whole-time midwives in Loughborough is made by the County Council in conjunction with the Borough Council, but the Market Harborough Council appoint one nurse-midwife on their own, the County Council giving a grant based on the proportion of midwifery cases to the remainder of the nurse's work.

The following table summarises the work of the whole-time midwives employed by the County Council:—

| District | No of midwives | Cases booked | | Cases completed | | Abortions and miscarriages | Cases cancelled | Visits paid | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | | Midwifery | Maternity | Midwifery | Maternity | | | Antenatal | During puerperium |
| Coalville ... | 5 | 203 | 137 | 186 | 160 | 3 | 16 | 1,690 | 6,930 |
| Donisthorpe ... | 1 | 52 | 8 | 54 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 234 | 943 |
| Hinckley ... | 3 | 293 | 18 | 226 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 1,061 | 3,818 |
| Melton | | | | | | | | | |
| Mowbray | 2 | 113 | 20 | 103 | 26 | 6 | 9 | 796 | 2,459 |
| Loughborough | 3 | 169 | 59 | 149 | 58 | ... | 26 | 1,408 | 3,614 |
| Total ... | 14 | 830 | 242 | 718 | 270 | 26 | 69 | 5,189 | 17,760 |

District Nursing Associations.

There are 77 district nurse-midwives who are employed by 71 district nursing associations which are affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

During the year, 1,461 midwifery, and 977 maternity cases have been taken by the nurse-midwives, in addition to their general nursing duties.

MATERNAL CARE.

A total of 9 deaths occurred during the year due to puerperal causes: 2 of sepsis and 7 "other maternal causes."

Last year I mentioned in the opening letter that the mortality rate for 1946 was remarkable, and that it remained to be seen whether such a startling improvement could be maintained. From a statistical point of view, the numbers of deaths involved are so small as to reflect wide variation in the rates from year to year. This is demonstrated in the following table covering the years 1920 to date.

| Year | Deaths from puerperal sepsis | Deaths from other maternal causes | Total maternal deaths | Rate per thousand live and still births |
|------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1920 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 3.5 |
| 1921 | 7 | 19 | 26 | 4.5 |
| 1922 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 2.4 |
| 1923 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 2.4 |
| 1924 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 2.7 |
| 1925 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 4.7 |
| 1926 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 3.5 |
| 1927 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 3.5 |
| 1928 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 4.7 |
| 1929 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 4.8 |
| 1930 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 3.27 |
| 1931 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 3.28 |
| 1932 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 3.37 |
| 1933 | 7 | 15 | 22 | 4.79 |
| 1934 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 3.46 |
| 1935 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 3.80 |
| 1936 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 3.91 |
| 1937 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 3.01 |
| 1938 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 3.12 |
| 1939 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 3.52 |
| 1940 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 1.93 |
| 1941 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 2.83 |
| 1942 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 2.28 |
| 1943 | 3 | 16 | 19 | 3.03 |
| 1944 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 2.07 |
| 1945 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 2.69 |
| 1946 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0.89 |
| 1947 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 1.26 |

It is of interest to note that the Ministry of Health focused attention on maternal deaths by Circular 888 as from 1928. This brought in a routine investigation by an appointed member of my staff into each death, a confidential report on which in a specified form is forwarded to the Department of the Ministry concerned.

Provision of Consultants.

Consultants with special experience in obstetrics are available under the Council's scheme to any general medical practitioner in the area, and should it be necessary, a practitioner can call upon the "Flying Squad Emergency Unit" from the Leicester Royal Infirmary. This unit consists of a consultant, a nurse, and a complete outfit of sterilized obstetric equipment which is always kept in readiness. The object of this provision is to ensure that, in an emergency where there is no time to transfer the patient to the Infirmary, or the patient is too ill to be moved, she can receive expert treatment in the home.

Fortunately, the occasions on which these facilities have been required are few, but this service has undoubtedly been of very great value in the past, and the means of saving lives.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee accepts financial responsibility where the patient is unable to pay the consultant's fee, and a subsequent claim is made on the patient according to the financial circumstances.

During 1947, consultants were called upon under the scheme to attend six complicated cases.

In addition, 18 patients attending ante-natal clinics were referred to the consultants on account of suspected abnormalities. It is part of the arrangements that no charge is made to patients in attendance at the Council's ante-natal clinics.

Birth Control.

Arrangements are still in force for the attendance of patients within the area at the Leicester City Birth Control Clinic. This facility is dependent on the production of a medical certificate to the effect that childbirth would be dangerous to the life and health of the patient. The number of cases referred, whether by their own doctors, or members of the county medical staff, during 1947 was 62.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

All the infant welfare centres are controlled by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, who provide the necessary medical and nursing staff. The local administration is in the hands of voluntary committees. This arrangement has always been highly successful in this county, and the greatest praise is due to the voluntary helpers for their assistance in this service.

A new centre was opened at Houghton-on-the-Hill on 1st September, 1947, bringing the total of infant welfare centres to 37 as shown in the following list which gives details of sessions, and also the average attendances of mothers and children at each centre during the year.

Infant Welfare Centres.

| Centre | Day of month on which Infant Welfare Centre is held | Average Attendances Year 1947 | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| | | Mothers | Children |
| Anstey | 2nd and 4th Mondays | 56.5 | 60.3 |
| Asfordby | ,, „ Thursdays | 37.3 | 41.0 |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | Thursdays | 60.5 | 69.6 |
| Barrow-on-Soar | 2nd and 4th Wednesdays | 31.6 | 36.3 |
| Barwell | „ „ Thursdays | 64.9 | 69.8 |
| Birstall | „ „ Mondays | 55.7 | 57.4 |
| Blaby | 1st and 3rd Tuesdays | 60.3 | 65.0 |
| Braunstone (County) | Wednesdays | 84.6 | 86.4 |
| Coalville | Tuesdays | 73.2 | 90.8 |
| Cosby | 1st and 3rd Wednesdays | 33.8 | 35.5 |
| Desford | „ „ Tuesdays | 59.5 | 65.8 |
| Earl Shilton | „ „ Thursdays | 71.4 | 76.8 |
| Enderby | „ „ Wednesdays | 28.5 | 29.6 |
| Glenfield | 2nd and 4th Tuesdays | 65.0 | 69.9 |
| Hinckley | Tuesdays | 154.3 | 155.8 |
| Houghton-on-the-Hill | 1st and 3rd Mondays | 29.0 | 32.5 |
| Hugglescote | 2nd and 4th Mondays | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Ibstock | „ „ Thursdays | 31.8 | 32.7 |
| Kegworth | „ „ Wednesdays | 34.5 | 36.1 |
| Kibworth | „ „ Wednesdays | 27.0 | 31.4 |
| Lutterworth | 1st and 3rd Thursdays | 48.3 | 55.4 |
| Melton Mowbray | Wednesdays | 67.9 | 69.5 |
| Mountsorrel | 1st and 3rd Tuesdays | 61.8 | 66.4 |
| Narborough | 2nd and 4th Wednesdays | 49.8 | 53.5 |
| Oadby | „ „ Wednesdays | 40.6 | 43.9 |
| Quorn | 1st and 3rd Wednesdays | 44.8 | 47.2 |
| Rearsby | „ „ Tuesdays | 28.5 | 32.2 |
| Rothley | „ „ Mondays | 32.0 | 36.7 |
| Shepshed | „ „ Wednesdays | 53.4 | 56.0 |
| Sileby | „ „ Tuesdays | 93.6 | 98.2 |
| Syston | Mondays | 49.3 | 52.5 |
| Thurmaston | 2nd and 4th Tuesdays | 57.8 | 62.4 |
| Whetstone | „ „ Tuesdays | 38.0 | 39.7 |
| Whitwick | Mondays | 34.5 | 37.7 |
| Wigston Central | 2nd and 4th Wednesdays | 44.0 | 44.8 |
| „ South | „ „ Tuesdays | 91.2 | 96.9 |
| „ Magna | „ „ Thursdays | 50.0 | 51.6 |

All infant welfare centres are held either at 2.0 or 2.30 p.m.

Requests have come from many parts of the county for additional centres to be set up. The chief difficulty in further extension of this service is in obtaining professional staff. However it is hoped to provide a few additional centres in the future in those areas where there is sufficient concentration of population to justify the allocation of the time of the medical and nursing staff.

Statistics.

| | | 1947 | 1946 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| Total number of meetings | ... | 923 | 935 |
| Numbers of mothers and children on the registers:— | | | |
| Mothers | ... | 6,600 | 6,123 |
| Infants under 1 year | ... | 4,769 | 4,219 |
| Toddlers | ... | 3,525 | 3,539 |
| Total attendances:— | | | |
| Mothers | ... | 53,789 | 52,329 |
| Infants under 1 year | ... | 34,788 | 31,494 |
| Toddlers | ... | 22,552 | 24,839 |
| First attendances:— | | | |
| Mothers | ... | 3,410 | 2,897 |
| Infants under 1 year | ... | 3,334 | 2,826 |
| Toddlers | ... | 407 | 370 |
| Total number of weighings by health visitors | ... | 49,618 | 51,200 |
| Number of children examined by the medical officers:— | | | |
| First examinations | ... | 2,509 | 2,365 |
| Total examinations made | ... | 4,806 | 5,118 |

THE CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

A special scheme is in force by which a detailed supervision of premature infants is maintained by the Health Department. Notification is received of the birth and birth weight of every child, and a special record is kept of all children whose birth weight is 5½ lbs. or less. Mutual arrangements, in accordance with the Ministry's scheme, exist between all maternity and child welfare authorities, so that by interchange of information, accurate data is available. Responsibility for keeping records lies with the authority in whose area the premature birth occurs.

All information received in the Health Department is notified to the health visitors so that they can maintain a careful supervision of the infants and give advice to the mothers.

During the year, 287 premature births were notified to the Department: of this number, 28 related to children whose parents normally resided outside the administrative area.

The following is a summary of the results of following-up the 287 children born in the area as shown in the return made to the Ministry of Health.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Premature children born at home | ... | ... | ... | 202 |
| Nursed entirely at home | ... | ... | ... | 183 |
| Died within the first 24 hours | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Died within 28 days | ... | ... | ... | 47 |
| Survived at end of 28 days | ... | ... | ... | 136 |
| Transferred to hospital | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Died within the first 24 hours | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Died within 28 days | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Survived at end of 28 days | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Premature children born in hospital | ... | ... | ... | 85 |
| Died during the first 24 hours | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Died during the first 28 days | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Survived at end of 28 days | ... | ... | ... | 68 |

These results are summarised as follows and also show a comparison with last year's figures:—

| | | Year 1946 | Year 1947 |
|-----------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|
| Total number notified | ... | 287 | 287 |
| Total number died | ... | 57 | 73 |
| Percentage died | ... | 19.5% | 25.4% |

In addition, 76 premature births occurred in the areas of other welfare authorities, the mothers being residents of the administrative area. Thus, there was a grand total of 335 premature infants born to normal residents of the area.

THE CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

It is pleasing to note a further steady decline in illegitimacy. The following table gives the figures for the last ten years. The illegitimate live birth rate is calculated per thousand live births.

| Year | Total live births | Illegitimate live births | Illegitimate live birth rate | Illegitimacy percentage of total live births |
|------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1938 | 4,633 | 126 | 27.2 | 2.7% |
| 1939 | 4,601 | 152 | 33.0 | 3.3% |
| 1940 | 4,724 | 158 | 33.4 | 3.3% |
| 1941 | 4,802 | 198 | 41.2 | 4.1% |
| 1942 | 5,508 | 240 | 43.6 | 4.4% |
| 1943 | 6,102 | 320 | 52.4 | 5.2% |
| 1944 | 6,536 | 385 | 58.9 | 5.9% |
| 1945 | 5,783 | 532 | 92.0 | 9.2% |
| 1946 | 6,563 | 383 | 58.4 | 5.8% |
| 1947 | 6,948 | 324 | 46.6 | 4.7% |

Particular supervision is maintained by the staff of the department over illegitimate children which are brought to notice mainly by the notifications of births.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association, which gives valuable assistance where the health visitor encounters social and moral difficulties and also gives assistance and advice in the obtaining of affiliation orders. In recognition of this assistance, a joint grant of £150 per annum is made to the Association by the Leicestershire County Council, the Loughborough Municipal Borough Council, and the Market Harborough Urban District Council. The cost to each of the three welfare authorities is proportioned according to the corrected annual numbers of illegitimate births in each area.

The reports of the Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association show that 57 unmarried expectant mothers, and 32 mothers with illegitimate children, were referred to them during the year. Follow-up cases dealt with by the Association totalled 121.

The Council have an agreement with the St. Saviour's Diocesan Maternity Home at Northampton for the admission of unmarried mothers for confinement. Very good work is done as the Home stipulates a stay of at least three months for supervision, conduct and training. During the year 7 unmarried mothers were admitted from this area.

Of the total of 324 illegitimate births in the county, 277 occurred within the area of the County Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. This year, the illegitimate infant mortality rate of 40.12 is less than the legitimate mortality rate of 43.02. In most years the former mortality rate far exceeds the rate for legitimate children.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

The national adoption societies and the Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association render invaluable service in connection with the adoption of children, and carry out detailed inquiries into the history of the family from which the child comes, and into the home of the adopter, before the child is legally adopted. In addition, the child is given a thorough medical examination.

Some adoptions are carried out by private arrangement, and it is desirable in such cases that the adopter be satisfied regarding the health of the child and the legal formalities.

During the year, two cases only were notified to the Health Department under Section 7 of the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939. This Section requires a person who participates in arranging an adoption (other than a child's parent or guardian, or person with whom the child is to be placed) to notify the welfare authority in whose area the child is to be placed.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Particular attention has always been paid to this work, and each child is seen by the health visitor as a routine measure at bi-monthly intervals, or more frequently, if necessary. Detailed reports of these cases are submitted to the Health Department and any unsatisfactory circumstances are investigated immediately by a medical officer.

The following is a summary of the changes in the register of foster children during 1947:—

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| No. of cases on register on 31st December, 1946 | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| ,, of new cases | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| ,, returned to parents | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| ,, attained nine years of age | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ,, left county | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| ,, transferred to new foster parents | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ,, legally adopted | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ,, of cases on register on 31st December, 1947 | ... | ... | ... | 24 |

Separate registers are maintained by the Loughborough and Market Harborough maternity and child welfare authorities.

All schools where there are boarders under the age of nine years are inspected by the Deputy County Medical Officer who checks up on all aspects of environment, diet, and other matters relevant to the health and well-being of the children concerned.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The facilities of the orthopædic scheme are available to children under the age of five years. Close co-operation is maintained with the Leicestershire Voluntary Association for Cripples' Welfare, and the Loughborough Cripples' Guild. During the year in-patient treatment was given in 14 cases, and appliances in 19 cases. Attendances at clinics were as follows:—

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Leicester City Clinic | ... | ... | 94 |
| Rugby Orthopædic Clinic | ... | ... | 4 |
| Coalville Clinic | ... | ... | 141 |
| Hinckley Clinic | ... | ... | 194 |
| Nottingham Cripples' Guild | ... | ... | 3 |

PRIORITY DOCKETS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SHEETS.

The Board of Trade's scheme for the issue of priority dockets for the supply of sheets to expectant mothers has continued during the year. Dockets are only issued upon receipt of an appropriate certificate from the midwife booked to attend the confinement at the patient's home. A maximum number of three sheets is allowed. There were 6,424 dockets issued to 2,267 expectant mothers.

NURSING HOMES.

The following show the changes in the Nursing Homes during the year:—

Homes closed.

“The Dale,” Lutterworth, on 27th March, 1947.

“The Yews,” Stoughton Road, Oadby, on 30th September, 1947.

Home newly registered.

“Roundhill,” Syston Road, Thurmaston, on 22nd January, 1947.

The following gives a complete list of Nursing Homes in the County which were open at the end of the year.

| Address of Nursing Home. | Number of beds | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|-------|
| | Maternity | General | Total |
| “Innisfree,” Melton Road, Barrow-on-Soar | 1 | — | 1 |
| 25, London Road, Coalville | 6 | — | 6 |
| “Braemar,” Newton Burgoland | 1 | — | 1 |
| 77, Park Road, Loughborough | 10 | — | 10 |
| “The Newlands,” Kirby Muxloe | 5 | — | 5 |
| The Old Vicarage, Mountsorrel (closed 5th March, 1948) | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| The Loughborough Nursing Home Ltd., Radmoor Street, Loughborough | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| “Fairhaven,” Shellbrook, Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| “Roundhill,” Syston Road, Thurmaston | 12 | — | 12 |
| Totals ... | 48 | 17 | 65 |

All the Nursing Homes in the county are inspected regularly by the Medical Officers of the Department, and the Inspectors of Midwives. Special visits are also made when circumstances necessitate.

HEALTH VISITORS.

I am pleased to report that although it has not been possible to secure the full staff establishment of health visitors, the number seems to be on the increase. I wonder if some new appointments have been due to the fact that intending entrants to the service have heard of the happy conditions existing in this Department. In this County, the duties of health visitor, school nurse, tuberculosis visitor, and child life protection visitor, are combined, as it has been felt that continuity in the supervision of family life is an important factor in the maintenance of a high standard of supervision of both children and adults who come within the purview of the various schemes provided by a local authority. It remains to be seen whether altered circumstances such as the arrangements for treatment of tuberculosis under the National Health Service Act, 1946, may necessitate a change of outlook towards “specialisation.”

The scholarship scheme for the recruitment of health visitors, sponsored by the County Education Committee on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, has proved of considerable value.

The following is a summary of the work of the health visitors. Duties in connection with the School Medical Department are not included.

Children under twelve months of age:—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|--------|
| First visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,573 | |
| Subsequent and special visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,042 | |
| Children aged one to five years | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,680 | |
| | | | | | | | Total | ... | 79,295 |

Tuberculosis:—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| First visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 293 | |
| Subsequent and special visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,213 | |
| | | | | | | | Total | ... | 3,506 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Attendances at infant welfare centres | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,071 |
| " ante-natal clinics | ... | ... | ... | ... | 224 |
| " tuberculosis dispensaries | ... | ... | ... | ... | 351 |
| " orthopaedic clinics | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 |
| Visits to expectant mothers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,460 |
| " re stillbirths | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 |
| " re child life protection | ... | ... | ... | ... | 223 |
| " re practising midwives | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125 |
| Special visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | 176 |

DAY NURSERIES.

Each nursery caters for 40 children with an age proportion as follows:—15 children aged from six weeks to two years of age, and 25 children aged from two to five years.

Demand for accommodation continued to exceed the number of places, and priority has had to be reserved for those cases showing the greatest need.

It is gratifying to be able to state that there has been no serious outbreak of infectious disease during the year to interfere with the work of the nurseries.

The following are the statistics for the year 1947:—

| | Hinckley. | South Wigston. | Syston. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------|
| Average number of children on register | 46.1 | 43.7 | 46.8 |
| Average daily attendance | 38.6 | 31.2 | 38.0 |
| Number of children on register on 31st December, 1947 | 47 | 47 | 46 |

EMERGENCY SERVICES.

MATERNITY SERVICE.

On 10th April, 1947, the door was closed at Lockington Hall, the last "E.M.U." (Emergency Maternity Unit) in this County under the Ministry of Health's scheme for the reception of expectant mothers from the war danger areas. The scheme had been extended after the war on account of lack of accommodation in the late evacuation areas, principally London.

Although some time has passed since the end of the war, and as public memory is short, I feel it fitting that the work done in connection with this war-time service should not pass unnoticed. It is not possible to include a comprehensive report, and attention is only drawn to the outstanding features.

Three E.M.U.'s were established and in use as follows:—

| | | |
|------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Whatton Hall | ... | Open from 29th Sept., 1939, to 12th Dec., 1939. and 7th Oct., 1940, to 31st March, 1945. |
| "Wayside," Oadby | ... | Open from 5th June, 1940, to 17th Oct., 1945. |
| Lockington Hall | ... | Open from 26th June, 1940, to 10th April, 1947. |

In order to avoid overcrowding in the E.M.U.'s by the admission of "near-term" expectant mothers, billeting was arranged in the first place; but as this, for obvious reasons, did not meet all requirements, it proved necessary to afford supplementary accommodation by the setting up of Ante-natal Hostels, as follows:—

The Frith, Oadby,
Beacon House, Loughborough,
Lockington Lodge.

The following is a concise statistical record of the cases taken at the E.M.U.'s during the whole period they were open:—

| | Whatton Hall | Oadby | Lockington | Total |
|-------------------|--------------|-------|------------|-------|
| Patients admitted | 2,421 | 1,760 | 3,776 | 7,957 |
| Babies born | 2,324 | 1,724 | 3,557 | 7,605 |
| Stillbirths | 36 | 40 | 59 | 135 |
| Infant deaths | 12 | 9 | 18 | 39 |
| Miscarriages | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Maternal deaths | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

It will be seen that these figures are highly satisfactory, the stillbirth rate and the maternal mortality rate being very low indeed.

There is a seeming discrepancy between the number of patients admitted and the number of births which occurred. This is due to patients being admitted and then, after examination had shown confinement not to be imminent, being returned to their temporary billets or hostels to await later admission to the emergency maternity unit. Also in some cases, the expectant mothers returned to their own homes as they thought the danger from bombing no longer existed.

Figures alone convey no idea of the work and anxiety on the part of the Staff during the period E.M.U.'s were in operation. They involved finding of premises and adaptation to hospital standards; supplying equipment and furniture to the smallest detail; obtaining nursing and domestic staff; arranging for the meeting of trains; and all the incidental worries: all of which were intensified by war-time difficulties, including blackout and near bombing. In addition, the winters of 1940-41 and 1941-42 were very severe, and in February, 1944, there was heavy snow with drifts five feet deep.

Lack of space precludes mention of all those workers and helpers to whom praise is due, but especially would I thank Mr. W. W. Baum for his splendid services. Suffice it to say that the E.M.U.'s kept the flag flying, they kept the home front strong, and contributed a full share to victory.

Leicestershire played its part, and it was well known (unofficially) that the Ministry of Health held this County in high regard for all services rendered on its behalf during the war years.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

For the full particulars given in this section of the report, I am grateful to Mr. W. W. Baum, the County Sanitary Officer.

WATER SUPPLY.

The following table gives details of rainfall during 1947 recorded at the Sewage Farm, Wigston, and I am indebted to Mr. G. F. Stacey, Surveyor to the Wigston U.D.C., who kindly supplied these figures:—

| Month | Total depth Inches | Greatest fall in 24 hours | | No. of days with 0.01 in. or more | No. of days with 0.04 in. or more |
|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| | | Inches | Date | | |
| January | 1.62 | 0.38 | 8 | 20 | 14 |
| February | 1.16 | 0.22 | 4 | 15 | 11 |
| March | 5.04 | 0.59 | 31 | 26 | 22 |
| April | 2.33 | 0.58 | 8 | 16 | 11 |
| May | 1.50 | 0.26 | 3 | 15 | 11 |
| June | 1.27 | 0.31 | 9 | 13 | 7 |
| July | 2.13 | 0.43 | 17 | 20 | 16 |
| August | 0.23 | 0.23 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| September | 1.09 | 0.21 | 20 | 11 | 9 |
| October | 0.21 | 0.07 | 23 | 6 | 2 |
| November | 1.70 | 0.20 | 19 | 21 | 13 |
| December | 2.16 | 0.32 | 5 | 20 | 13 |
| Total | 20.44 | — | — | 184 | 130 |

The following are the rainfall figures for the last ten years:—

| Year. | Rainfall in inches. | | | |
|-------|------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| 1938 | ... | ... | ... | 22.18 |
| 1939 | ... | ... | ... | 28.45 |
| 1940 | ... | ... | ... | 26.42 |
| 1941 | ... | ... | ... | 26.96 |
| 1942 | ... | ... | ... | 20.79 |
| 1943 | ... | ... | ... | 20.68 |
| 1944 | ... | ... | ... | 24.64 |
| 1945 | ... | ... | ... | 21.92 |
| 1946 | ... | ... | ... | 30.69 |
| 1947 | ... | ... | ... | 20.44 |

During the year investigations as to the purity of water supplies were systematically pursued throughout the county, 486 samples were submitted for analysis, compared with 474 in the year 1946, and the results are set out in the following table:—

| District | Satisfactory | | Unsatisfactory | |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Chemical | Bacteriological | Chemical | Bacteriological |
| URBAN DISTRICTS | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch ... | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Ashby Woulds ... | — | — | — | — |
| Coalville ... | — | 18 | — | 5 |
| Hinckley ... | 2 | 12 | 12 | 22 |
| Loughborough M.B. ... | 8 | 28 | — | — |
| Market Harborough ... | 22 | 5 | — | — |
| Melton Mowbray ... | 2 | 2 | — | 8 |
| Oadby ... | — | — | — | — |
| Shepshed ... | — | 3 | — | 41 |
| Wigston ... | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| RURAL DISTRICTS | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch ... | 1 | 9 | 8 | 26 |
| Barrow-on-Soar ... | — | 28 | — | 37 |
| Billesdon ... | — | — | — | 15 |
| Blaby ... | 7 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Castle Donington ... | 2 | 15 | — | 6 |
| Lutterworth ... | 1 | 9 | 1 | 14 |
| Market Bosworth ... | 3 | — | 51 | — |
| Market Harborough ... | 9 | — | 4 | — |
| Melton and Belvoir ... | 7 | 7 | 4 | 5 |
| Totals ... | 66 | 148 | 81 | 191 |

The above figures indicate the total number of water examinations carried out by the district councils, and in many cases the samples have been taken from wells and springs used by comparatively few people. The results, therefore, must not be interpreted as bearing any relation to the purity of the general water supply of the various districts.

The greater part of the urban districts are provided with a piped supply. In the rural districts, 124 parishes have piped supplies, but 102 rely mainly on wells.

The following work was carried out during the year in connection with water supply to dwelling-houses:—

| | Urban districts | Rural districts |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Piped supplies substituted for well supplies | 81 | 813 |
| Wells closed ... | 46 | 90 |
| Wells cleansed, repaired, etc. ... | 5 | 33 |

In Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Ashby Woulds urban districts, the supply was restricted on a number of occasions owing to a shortage of water at the source. The Swadlincote and Ashbys Joint Water Board are arranging for an additional supply from the Derwent Valley area.

The supply to Hinckley U.D., although constant, was not sufficient and agreement has been reached with the Leicester Corporation for an additional supply of water.

Melton Mowbray U.D. reported restrictions during the latter part of the year and are negotiating for a supply from Leicester City. It is also intended to carry out boring operations to try to obtain augmentation of supply.

In the rural areas, local and seasonal shortages were reported by Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Barrow-on-Soar, Market Bosworth and Melton and Belvoir R.D.C.'s. In Billesdon R.D. water was transported by road to Tilton-on-the-Hill and Cold Newton. In Market Harborough R.D. there was a very pronounced shortage in all villages without mains supply and during the period August to December water was carted to the villages of Church Langton, East Langton, Stanton Wyville, Shangton, Saddington, Mowsley, and Husbands Bosworth.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

All the urban districts have sewage disposal works and with the exception of outlying properties, sewers are available throughout the districts. During the year there have been a number of sewers constructed to serve new housing estates and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Shepshed Urban districts have submitted schemes to the Ministry of Health for extensions to their existing disposal works.

As regards rural districts, public sewers exist in most of the villages, but only 59 parishes have efficient sewage disposal works. However, the need for efficient sewerage and sewage disposal is genuinely appreciated by the local authorities, as shown by the number of schemes which have been submitted to the County Council for consideration under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944. By the end of the year under review, the number of schemes so far submitted or in course of preparation should eventually provide proper means of disposal for a further 69 parishes.

Various sewer extensions to serve new housing sites have been made, and Ministry of Health approval has been granted in respect of new disposal works to serve the parishes of Great Glen and Burton Overy in the Billesdon rural district, and Narborough and Cosby in the Blaby rural district.

The sewage works and farms throughout the county are regularly inspected and samples of effluents are brought to the County laboratory for analysis. I am pleased to record the high degree of co-operation which exists between those in charge of the various works and the County Sanitary Officer, whose duty it is to make the inspections. This co-operation between the officials concerned is much to be commended and has, I feel certain, contributed towards the efficient maintenance of existing works.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACT, 1944.

It is pleasing to note that the various local authorities throughout the county are still showing considerable activity in the preparation of schemes for piped water supplies and for sewerage and sewage disposal, and there has been a steady flow of new schemes for consideration.

Many of the schemes for the supply of water to rural areas depend upon the ability of the Leicester Corporation to meet the demand. The Corporation has shown a very gratifying willingness to co-operate, but it must be realised that its present water resources are limited and, for the time being, the needs of the rural areas of the County cannot be met in full. In this respect the report of the Ministry of Health on the Water Supply Survey of Leicestershire is eagerly awaited, as until this is received and an indication given to the Leicester Corporation as to further sources of supply, the proposals for the county areas must be regarded, to some extent, as tentative only.

During the year 20 individual schemes have been considered, 10 of which relate to water supplies and 10 to sewerage and sewage disposal. This brings the total number of schemes considered since the passing of the Act to 59, of which 27 relate to water supplies and 32 to sewerage and sewage disposal.

Public Health Inquiries have been held in respect of 5 schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal, and of 2 schemes of water supply. The Minister of Health has also indicated the provisional amounts of Government grants under the Act in respect of 1 water supply scheme and 4 schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal, the total amount involved being £31,500.

The two Public Health Inquiries in respect of water supplies mentioned above, were held in relation to those parts of the Lutterworth and Market Harborough rural districts which form the major supply scheme known as the "South Leicestershire Scheme (Western) Area."

As regards the two major schemes for South East Leicestershire and North East Leicestershire, these have been abandoned as separate schemes, and the principle of one combined scheme of supply for Eastern Leicestershire has been approved. A conference was held at the Ministry of Health in December and consultations have been held with the local authorities concerned. The new scheme is being prepared by the Leicester Corporation Water Engineer.

WATER ACT, 1945.

In September and October, the Minister of Health made three Orders under section 11 of the Water Act, 1945, authorising the Leicester Corporation to furnish a supply of water to certain premises in the parishes of Keyham, Frisby, Gaulby, King's Norton, and Carlton Curlieu; all within the Billesdon rural district.

Later the Leicester Water Extension Order, 1947, dated 30th December, 1947, was made, which added the following limits to the City of Leicester authorised area of supply:—

- (a) in the Barrow-upon-Soar rural district—the parishes of Beeby, Rearsby, Thrussington, Walton-on-the-Wolds, Burton-on-the-Wolds, and Wymeswold.
- (b) in the Billesdon rural district—the parishes of Carlton Curlieu, King's Norton, Gaulby, Frisby, Billesdon, Houghton-on-the-Hill, and Keyham.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The various rivers and streams in the county have been inspected at regular intervals, and samples of water taken, for analysis, from points at short distances above and below the outfalls of effluents from sewage disposal works and farms.

The principal river in the county is the River Soar and particular attention is directed to this watercourse and its tributaries.

In the years immediately prior to the late war, regular investigations of this river were carried out under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as part of the annual hydrographical survey of the Trent watershed. Since the war, this survey has not been re-instituted but, during the year under review, the County Sanitary Officer has carried out a full survey of the river and its tributaries, in the course of which survey 23 samples were submitted for laboratory analysis.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

SANITARY INSPECTION BY DISTRICT COUNCILS.

| DISTRICT | No. Complaints received | No. Defects or nuisances-discovered | No. Premises Visited | No. of Notices served | | Statutory | Housing | Other | Summary action | Summons issued | Convictions obtained |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Preliminary | Housing | | | | | | |
| URBAN DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 150 | 226 | 703 | 74 | 91 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ashby Woulds | 42 | 71 | 2,372 | 265 | 2 | — | 25 | 24 | — | — | 1 |
| Coalville | ... | 175 | 166 | 3,459 | 858 | 148 | 312 | 22 | 13 | — | — |
| Hinckley | ... | 430 | 1,089 | 3,647 | 3,466 | 162 | 216 | 22 | 39 | — | — |
| Loughborough M.B. | 1,710 | 2,608 | 5,855 | 9,450 | 44 | 1,230 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Market Harborough | 276 | 642 | 4,380 | 2,948 | 39 | 309 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Melton Mowbray | 151 | 405 | 736 | 1,095 | 68 | 121 | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Oadby | ... | 11 | 32 | 720 | — | 15 | 134 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Shepshed | ... | 80 | 132 | 1,318 | 225 | 47 | 66 | 24 | 4 | — | — |
| Wigston | ... | 201 | 762 | 1,416 | 2,905 | 68 | 622 | — | — | — | — |
| RURAL DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 182 | 213 | 1,790 | 1,504 | 118 | 282 | — | 67 | 25 | 5 | 5 |
| Barrow-on-Soar | 512 | 805 | 6,773 | 3,064 | 154 | 241 | 22 | 9 | 5 | — | — |
| Billesdon | 126 | 123 | 1,251 | 502 | 34 | 278 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Blaby | ... | 325 | 451 | 5,051 | 1,603 | 99 | 234 | 20 | 11 | 29 | 25 |
| Castle Donington | 306 | 248 | 755 | 248 | 51 | 103 | — | 43 | 3 | — | — |
| Lutterworth | 101 | 77 | 1,185 | — | — | 128 | — | — | 36 | — | — |
| Market Bosworth | 220 | 140 | 2,677 | 906 | — | 211 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Market Harborough | 147 | 88 | 2,954 | — | 30 | 166 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Melton & Belvoir | 324 | 370 | 4,108 | 791 | 112 | 26 | 2 | 31 | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | ... | 5,469 | 8,648 | 51,150 | 29,965 | 1,263 | 4,772 | 122 | 283 | 60 | 56 |

Closet Accommodation.

The following table shows the position as regards closet accommodation in the county at 31st December, 1947:—

| DISTRICT | Privies | Pail closets | Water closets | TOTAL | Converted to Water closets | | Privies converted to Pail closets |
|------------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|--------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | Privies | Pail closets | |
| URBAN DISTRICTS | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch... | 66 | 56 | 1,120 | 1,242 | — | — | — |
| Ashby Wouds | 8 | 31 | 615 | 654 | — | 3 | — |
| Coalville | 223 | 250 | 6,888 | 7,361 | 7 | 3 | — |
| Hinckley | 4 | 229 | 10,002 | 10,235 | 1 | 6 | — |
| Loughborough M.B. | 20 | 207 | 12,455 | 12,982 | 3 | — | — |
| Market Harborough | 3 | 17 | 4,255 | 4,275 | — | — | — |
| Melton Mowbray | — | 9 | 3,470 | 3,779 | — | — | — |
| Oadby | ... | 33 | 1,795 | 1,828 | — | 8 | — |
| Shepshed | ... | 54 | 455 | 1,450 | 1,959 | — | — |
| Wigston | ... | — | 24 | 4,924 | 4,948 | — | — |
| RURAL DISTRICTS | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch... | 413 | 1,600 | 1,745 | 3,758 | 22 | 2 | 32 |
| Barrow-upon-Soar | 38 | 1,988 | 11,920 | 13,946 | 1 | 63 | 1 |
| Billesdon | 117 | 1,390 | 685 | 2,192 | — | — | — |
| Blaby | ... | — | 2,200 | 8,800 | 11,000 | 11 | 11 |
| Castle Donington | ... | 58 | 323 | 2,204 | 2,585 | 2 | 4 |
| Duffield | ... | 46 | 1,744 | 1,548 | 3,338 | 1 | 4 |
| Market Bosworth | ... | 2 | 3,097 | 3,281 | 6,380 | 2 | 7 |
| Market Harborough | 170 | 95 | 1,842 | 2,107 | 9 | 94 | 1 |
| Melton & Belvoir | 803 | 3,255 | 1,413 | 6,471 | — | 9 | 3 |
| TOTALS | ... | 2,025 | 17,003 | 80,412 | 99,440 | 46 | 332 |
| | | | | | | | 48 |

It is worthy of comment to note that 120 pail closets were converted to water carriage in the Blaby rural district, 94 in the Market Bosworth rural district, and 63 in the Barrow-upon-Soar rural district.

Complaints.

The following complaints were received during the year and were referred to district officers:—

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| General sanitary matters | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| Housing | ... | ... | ... | 52 |
| Water supplies | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | | | | 94 |

Public Cleansing.

During recent years there has been a great improvement throughout the county in Public Cleansing particularly as regards collection of house refuse, and by the end of the year the practice of employing contractors for the removal and disposal of refuse had, with the exception of one remote parish in an urban district, been entirely replaced by the "direct labour" method.

Of the 10 urban areas, weekly collections of house refuse were maintained in 6 districts, fortnightly collections in 3 districts, and in the remaining districts from 7-14 days.

In the 9 rural districts, every inhabited parish is served by routine collections; 6 districts maintaining weekly collections and 3 districts maintaining fortnightly collections.

Most of the urban districts have arrangements for the collection of trade refuse, as have 4 of the rural districts; a charge being made for this service.

Motor vehicles have almost entirely superseded the horse-drawn type in the collection service; a total of 64 motor vehicles of various types and 5 horse-drawn vehicles being engaged throughout the county.

There are three methods of disposal used, viz., controlled tipping, crude tipping and incineration. In the urban districts there are 11 controlled tips and 3 crude tips. Incineration is the chief method employed in 2 urban districts, and in 1 district about 25% of the refuse is incinerated as a means of steam raising at the sewage works.

The rural areas rely solely on tipping; there being 14 controlled and 21 crude tips.

The number of refuse tips scattered throughout rural areas needs careful consideration. It is realised that there must be a number of tips and that in many areas labour and haulage costs prohibit the use of one central tipping site, but I would strongly urge all local authorities to reduce the number of tips to the minimum essential for the maintenance of the Public Cleansing service. The reductions in tipping sites is urged particularly in respect of crude tips, which, in addition to becoming public eyesores, can and do become ideal focal points for the breeding of vermin and insect pests. Good controlled tipping is a valuable aid towards reclaiming otherwise unusable land, whereas indiscriminate crude tipping is a menace both to health and the amenities of the countryside.

Shops Acts, 1912 to 1938.

Certain provisions of these Acts affect the health and comfort of shop workers. These provisions give power to require suitable and sufficient means of ventilation, heating and lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, facilities for the taking of meals, and seats for female shop assistants.

The responsibility for the enforcement of these provisions in Leicestershire is divided as follows:—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ventilation | ... | ... | .. | Loughborough Borough Council and all the Urban and Rural District Councils. |
| Heating | ... | ... | .. | |
| Sanitary conveniences | ... | .. | | Loughborough Borough Council, Coalville and Hinckley Urban District Councils: elsewhere in the County, the County Council (administered by the County Police). |
| Lighting | | ... | | |
| Washing facilities | ... | .. | | |
| Facilities for taking meals | ... | | | |
| Seats for female shop assistants | | | | |

The work done by the district councils during the year may be summarised as follows:—

| Defects. | Outstanding from previous year. | Defects found. | Defects remedied. | Outstanding 31/12/47. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Sanitary conveniences | ... | 3 | 43 | — |
| Heating | ... | — | 10 | 9 |
| Ventilation | ... | — | 10 | 10 |
| Washing facilities | ... | 1 | 20 | 20 |

Swimming Baths and Pools.

In this county there are 22 swimming pools and baths, of which 10 are publicly owned and 12 are privately owned. All of the publicly owned baths are situated in urban districts. Of these 2 are not in use, 1 having only been de-requisitioned recently, and the other closed due to a suspicious water supply.

Of the privately owned pools, several are reserved for private use only.

The pools which are open to the public have been inspected on 139 occasions during the year.

There is a general lack of "safe" bathing and swimming facilities in the county. With sea-water bathing being available only to those who can afford an annual seaside holiday, it seems to me that more action should be taken by local authorities to provide public swimming baths, as they are empowered to do under Section 221 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There has been much emphasis recently on the need for preserving the fitness of the nation and the need for adequate recreational facilities, and this is one sphere in which the local authorities have the necessary power and opportunity to make a worthwhile contribution.

Camping Sites.

The number of sites in the county used for camping purposes during 1947 was 22, of which 13 were in rural areas and 9 in urban districts. Camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by local authorities under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, totalled 14, of which 10 were in rural districts. It is interesting to note that 9 of these licences were issued by the Barrow-upon-Soar R.D.C. In this rural district is situated a large proportion of the Charnwood Forest which is a very popular "playground" for the industrial population of the City of Leicester.

HOUSING.

The following table summarises the activities of the District Councils in connection with the provision of new houses.

Applicants for Council houses number 15,264 as against 14,353 last year, and 3,880 houses have been erected or were in the course of erection at the end of the year compared with 2,399 at the same time last year.

| District | Total no. of applicants for council houses at end of year | Houses completed during year 1947 | | Houses in course of erection at end of year | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Local authority | Private enterprise | Local authority | Private enterprise |
| URBAN DISTRICTS | | Temp. | Perm. | Temp. | Perm. |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 450 | — | 10 | 1 | — |
| Ashby Woulds ... | 240 | 45 | — | — | — |
| Coalville ... | 1,200 | 50 | 36 | 35 | — |
| Hinckley ... | 1,368 | 10 | 197 | 100 | — |
| Loughborough M.B. | 1,886 | — | 99 | 13 | — |
| Market Harborough | 700 | — | 37 | 18 | — |
| Melton Mowbray ... | 580 | — | 14 | 16 | — |
| Oadby ... | 272 | — | 10 | 14 | — |
| Shepshed ... | 320 | — | 18 | 4 | — |
| Wigston ... | 431 | — | 32 | 19 | — |
| RURAL DISTRICTS | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 1,105 | — | 18 | 8 | — |
| Barrow-on-Soar ... | 1,700 | 63 | 95 | 210 | — |
| Billesdon ... | 200 | — | 40 | 36 | — |
| Blaby ... | 1,590 | 40 | 91 | 168 | — |
| Castle Donington... | 395 | 20 | 25 | 21 | — |
| Lutterworth ... | 500 | 24 | 30 | 14 | — |
| Market Bosworth ... | 1,300 | 46 | 50 | 38 | — |
| Market Harborough | 427 | — | 58 | 2 | — |
| Melton & Belvoir ... | 600 | 12 | 14 | 14 | — |
| Totals ... | 15,264 | 310 | 874 | 731 | 26 1,599 340 |

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926-1942.

In the last Annual Report, details were given of the work carried out in the 20 years which had elapsed since the inception of the Acts.

Although the Acts terminated on 30th September, 1945, there still remained some properties on which works were not completed, but work on the last two of these properties was finished during the year under review.

Section 3 of the Act of 1926, as amended by Section 4 of the Act of 1938, lays down certain conditions relating to the type of occupant, the amount of rent authorised to be charged and maintenance of houses which have been the subject of grant aid under the Acts, and in the past it has been the practice to forward annually to the owners of the properties concerned, a Certificate of Compliance for completion.

During 1947 this procedure was changed and a survey of the whole of the properties was carried out. This entailed the making of 168 visits and inspections by the County Sanitary Officers and the results of the survey were as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| No. of properties occupied by Agricultural Workers and workers directly connected with agriculture | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 |
| No. of properties occupied by workers of a "similar economic condition" | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| No. of properties occupied by widows, spinsters and old age pensioners | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| No. of properties not occupied at time of visit | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| No. of properties occupied by persons not considered to be of a "similar economic condition" | ... | ... | ... | ... | 129 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| Total No. of properties | | | | | 156 |

The general picture presented by this survey was that in the majority of instances reasonable compliance with the provisions of the Acts was being maintained.

There were, however, a few properties in which structural deterioration was evident and in all these cases the properties have had further detailed inspections and the owners have been interviewed and it is pleasing to note that, to date, the necessary repairs have either been completed or the owners have given assurances that the work will be carried out.

SUMMARY OF THE ORDINARY HOUSING ACTIVITIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN THE COUNTY DURING 1947:—

| DISTRICT | INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING YEAR | | | | No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers | ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING YEAR | | | | | | | | HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| | Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)† | No. dwelling houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 & 1932 (included in previous column) | No. dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | No. dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation (exclusive of those in previous column) | | HOUSING ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 9, 10 & 16 | | PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS | | HOUSING ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 11 & 13 | | HOUSING ACT 1936, SEC. 12 | | No. dwelling houses overcrowded at end of year | No. families dwelling therein | ★ No. persons dwelling therein | No. new cases of overcrowding reported during year | No. cases of overcrowding relieved during year | ★ No. persons concerned in such cases | |
| | | | | | | No. dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | No. dwelling houses rendered fit after service (By owners) | No. dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices (By owners) | No. dwelling houses in which defects were remedied | No. dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | No. dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders made | No. dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | No. dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders made | | | | | | | |
| URBAN DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch... | 102 | — | — | 45 | 30 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 18 | 92 | 6 | 3 | 18 |
| Ashby Woulds ... | 141 | — | — | 17 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coalville ... | 314 | 126 | 6 | 109 | 181 | 25 | 20 | 11 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | 29 | 39 | 255 | 3 | 6 | 53 |
| Hinckley ... | 364 | 7 | 7 | 357 | 354 | 16 | 12 | 23 | 20 | 7 | 16 | — | — | — | 29 | 43 | 248 | 8 | 2 | 15 |
| Loughborough M.B. | 1,317 | 2 | 2 | 41 | 39 | — | — | 39 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Market Harborough | 133 | — | — | 51 | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 22 | 97 | 16 | 8 | 68 |
| Melton Mowbray ... | 156 | — | — | 156 | 127 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 | 74 |
| Oadby ... | 220 | — | — | 15 | 8 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 | 17 | 102 | 2 | 12 | 72 |
| Shepshed ... | 210 | 10 | 10 | 26 | 18 | — | — | 24 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wigston ... | 494 | — | — | 68 | 66 | 4 | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 30 | 65 | 250 | 10 | 2 | 14 |
| RURAL DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch... | 1,109 | 118 | — | 118 | 84 | — | — | 46 | 59 | — | — | — | — | — | 79 | 121 | 627 | — | 14 | 45 |
| Barrow-on-Soar ... | 1,310 | 128 | 11 | 166 | — | — | — | 19 | 17 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 32 | 34 | 204 | 8 | 4 | 21 |
| Billesdon ... | 330 | 1 | 16 | 132 | 297 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Blaby ... | 741 | 158 | 25 | 133 | 14 | — | — | 20 | 23 | — | — | — | — | — | 31 | 49 | 250 | 12 | 25 | 118 |
| Castle Donington ... | 154 | 48 | 2 | 152 | 109 | — | 109 | 64 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lutterworth ... | 301 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 57 | 57 | — | — | 9 | — |
| Market Bosworth ... | 264 | — | 5 | 44 | 36 | — | — | 46 | 31 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 136 | 630 |
| Market Harborough | 400 | — | 249 | 151 | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Melton & Belvoir ... | 963 | 851 | 2 | 44 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | 178 | 316 | 880 | 81 | 50 | 162 |
| TOTALS ... | 9,023 | 1,449 | 335 | 1,825 | 1,487 | 52 | 142 | 453 | 346 | 11 | 19 | — | 505 | 781 | 3,005 | 156 | 290 | 1,290 | | |

★ Note—In determining the number of persons sleeping in a house, Section 58 Housing Act, 1936, states that a child who has attained one year and is under ten years old, shall be reckoned as one-half of a unit.

† Note—In certain Rural Districts, inspections under the Rural Housing Survey are included under this heading.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK SUPPLIES.

"Tuberculin-Tested" Milk.

On December 31st, 1947, there were 147 farms licensed to produce "Tuberculin-Tested" milk, and 87 of these also held certificates of "Attestation" issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. During the year 50 new licences were issued and 11 licences were discontinued.

"Accredited" Milk.

On December 31st, 1947, there were 535 licences in force for the production of "Accredited" milk. During the year 41 new licences were issued and 48 licences were discontinued, including 24 transfers to "Tuberculin-Tested" licences.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-46. Licences in operation on 31/12/47.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1946.

The foregoing table gives a summary of the "Accredited" and "Tuberculin-Tested" licences in operation on 31st December, 1947.

One "Accredited" producer was dealt with during the year by the Public Health and Housing Committee because of unsatisfactory conditions at his premises and poor sampling record. The licence of this producer was suspended for three months from July onwards. A further inspection was made in October and as there was no material improvement, the licence was suspended for a further three months.

It is interesting to note the changes in the numbers of yearly licences issued for the production of designated milks in the county as shown by the following figures:—

| Licences in operation at 31st December. | "Accredited" | "Tuberculin Tested" | Total |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1940 | 595 | 20 | 615 |
| 1941 | 501 | 19 | 610 |
| 1942 | 573 | 23 | 596 |
| 1943 | 563 | 35 | 598 |
| 1944 | 558 | 59 | 617 |
| 1945 | 549 | 85 | 634 |
| 1946 | 542 | 108 | 650 |
| 1947 | 535 | 147 | 682 |

During the year, the following applications for licences were dealt with, including inspections, alterations to premises, etc.:—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| For "Accredited" licences | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| For "Tuberculin Tested" licences | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| For transfer from "Accredited" to "Tuberculin Tested" licences | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| | | | | — |
| Total | ... | ... | 129 | |

The following table gives the numbers of milk samples collected from farms during the last five years. These figures do not include samples collected by the district sanitary inspectors. It should be noted that, in spite of the severe winter weather in the early months of 1947, and the very hot summer which produced conditions unsuitable for taking samples and also the fact that there was one sampling officer instead of two for half of the year, the total number of samples collected was only 300 less than the previous year.

| | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| "Accredited" producers | 1,320 | 1,766 | 1,027 | 884 | 785 |
| "Tuberculin Tested" producers | 384 | 339 | 165 | 122 | 38 |
| Miscellaneous (mainly farm investigations) | 119 | 86 | 88 | 117 | 105 |
| | 1,823 | 2,191 | 1,280 | 1,123 | 928 |

Clinical Examinations and Tuberculin Testing of Cattle.

The following is a summary of reports of the divisional inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

(a) Clinical examination of dairy cattle:

| | | No. of herd inspections | No. of cattle examined |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------------------|------------------------|
| "Tuberculin Tested" herds | ... | 210 | 11,929 |
| "Accredited" herds | ... | 1,084 | 33,959 |
| Non-designated herds | ... | 1,328 | 18,837 |

(b) Tuberculin testing of "Tuberculin Tested" herds:

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| Number of cattle tested | ... | ... | ... | 14,114 |
| Number of reactors found | ... | ... | ... | 105 (0.74%) |

MILK SUPPLIES TO SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
INSTITUTIONS.

There are now 319 establishments in the county where the milk supplies are subject to the supervision of the county sanitary staff—307 schools, and 12 public assistance institutions and children's homes.

The following table shows the various classes of milk being supplied to these establishments at 31st December, 1947, with comparable figures at 31st December, 1946:—

School and P.A.I. Milk Supplies at 31st December, 1947.

| | “Tuberculin -tested” | “Paste- urised” | “Heat- treated” | “Accred- ited” | Non- designated raw milk | Dried Milk | TOTALS | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------|-----|
| SCHOOLS— Secondary Grammar | ... | 1 | 9 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 14 |
| Secondary Technical | ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Secondary Modern | ... | — | 19 | — | 2 | — | — | 21 |
| Primary | ... | 17 | 166 | 6 | 29 | 48 | 1 | 267 |
| Nursery | ... | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| P.A.I.s and CHILDRENS' HOMES | ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 12 |
| TOTALS | ... | 19 | 204 | 9 | 33 | 53 | 1 | 319 |
| COMPARABLE FIGURES AT 31-12-46 | ... | 17 | 199 | 14 | 35 | 55 | 1 | 321 |

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

The following table summarises the inspections made and samples collected by the district councils.

| District | Regis- tered cow- keepers | Inspec- tions | Regis- tered dairy- men | Inspec- tions | Milk samples collected | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|-------|
| | | | | | Satis. | Unsatis. | Total |
| URBAN DISTRICTS | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 38 | 43 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Ashby Woolds | 8 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coalville | 47 | 74 | 51 | 65 | 114 | 16 | 130 |
| Hinckley | 77 | 256 | 66 | 53 | 61 | 4 | 65 |
| Loughborough M.B. | 40 | 126 | 29 | 253 | 89 | 12 | 101 |
| Market Harborough | 8 | 20 | 4 | 69 | 39 | 8 | 47 |
| Melton Mowbray | 23 | 34 | 7 | 19 | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| Oadby | 9 | 12 | 19 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Shepshed | 26 | 80 | 4 | 12 | 41 | 1 | 42 |
| Wigston | 16 | 63 | 62 | 120 | 173 | 6 | 179 |
| RURAL DISTRICTS | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 213 | 207 | 2 | 5 | 37 | 4 | 41 |
| Barrow-on-Soar | 364 | 291 | 151 | 151 | 77 | 11 | 88 |
| Billesdon | 156 | 59 | 40 | 26 | 7 | ... | 7 |
| Blaby | 185 | 157 | 19 | 25 | 89 | 7 | 96 |
| Castle Donington | 109 | 97 | 7 | 48 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Lutterworth | 295 | 153 | 21 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| Market Bosworth | 382 | 227 | 144 | 39 | 11 | ... | 11 |
| Market Harborough | 151 | 198 | 3 | 8 | 17 | 1 | 18 |
| Melton & Belvoir | 846 | 316 | 291 | 102 | 121 | 23 | 144 |
| Totals ... | 2,993 | 2,429 | 930 | 1,031 | 908 | 98 | 1,006 |

ICE-CREAM.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, provides for the registration of premises where ice-cream is prepared, etc., and the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947, with their more specific requirements have made it necessary to formulate standards.

The district sanitary inspectors, working in conjunction with the County Sanitary Officer, have prepared a uniform standard for premises, etc., to facilitate the administration of the Act and Regulations.

The following are the standards required and it is hoped that these standards will be adopted throughout Leicestershire, as they will assist members of the trade and those responsible for the administration of the Act and Regulations:—

"ICE-CREAM PREMISES."

Standard Requirements for Leicestershire.

"Registration of Ice Cream premises is required under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

A person proposing to occupy premises for the sale, or manufacture for the purpose of sale, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, must apply to the local authority for registration of the premises.

Sub-section (3) of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, requires that as a condition of registration the provisions of Section 13 of the Act shall be complied with, and that, in addition, the premises are suitable for the purpose.

Upon change of occupation of premises, the in-coming occupier shall forthwith give notice of the change to the local authority.

MANUFACTURE OF ICE-CREAM.

Structure.

A separate room for the manufacture of ice-cream shall be provided having a floor area not less than 80 sq. ft. and a minimum height of 8ft.

The surface of the walls of the room shall be of an impervious material to a height of not less than 4ft. 6ins. Such material shall consist of glazed tiles, or cement rendering, trowel finished to a smooth surface, or other approved materials. Above that height the walls shall be made non-absorbent with paint or other suitable material so as to render them capable of being easily cleansed.

The ceiling shall be constructed in such a manner as to be dust-proof.

Floor and Drainage.

The floor shall be constructed of cement concrete worked to a hard smooth surface, or other suitable approved impervious materials, and with falls to a properly trapped gully outside the building and connected to a drainage system, the floor to be at least 4ins. above the level of the adjoining ground and coved to the walls.

Light and Ventilation.

A window or windows shall be provided to give ample natural light and ventilation. The window area shall be at least 1/10th of the floor area. Means of artificial lighting and adequate permanent ventilation shall be provided. All openings shall be adequately fly proofed.

Water Supply.

An adequate supply of wholesome water shall be provided within the room.

Approach.

Satisfactory means of approach to the room or building shall be provided and shall at all times be maintained in a cleanly condition.

Washing Facilities.

Suitable washing facilities shall be provided and shall consist of a fixed wash-hand basin of approved type together with a constant supply of hot and cold water readily available, also soap and clean towels.

Cleansing of Equipment.

A glazed sink or suitable metal receptacle large enough to soak and wash all equipment used in connection with ice-cream, also an adequate supply of hot water for the purpose shall be provided. Suitable facilities for sterilising equipment by steam or boiling water or other approved arrangements, shall be installed. All equipment shall be maintained at all times in a satisfactory condition.

Storage.

Suitable accommodation shall be provided for the storage of all materials and equipment when not in use.

General.

Where circumstances require, there shall be provided in addition to the manufacturing room, a separate room, or compartment for the cleansing and sterilising of all the equipment.

Where a "complete cold mix" is used, processing shall be carried out in a separate approved room; and there shall be installed in the shop or other approved position, an efficient ice-cream refrigerator fitted with a suitable indicating thermometer.

RETAIL SALE OF LOOSE ICE-CREAM.

The sale of ice-cream from "general" shops (other than confectionery, sweets and other similar articles) shall not be permitted.

Ice-cream shall be received in a covered container from a registered manufacturer or vendor, and while on the retailer's premises, shall be placed in the shop or other approved position, and stored in an efficient refrigerating cabinet fitted with a suitable indicating thermometer.

The shop or building shall be of satisfactory construction and of a suitable type.

The container shall receive preliminary cleansing before return to the supplier, and the scoop or other article used in the retail sale of the ice-cream shall be cleansed and sterilised as often as may be necessary. (A separate building or room solely for these processes is not deemed to be necessary.)

Washing Facilities.

Suitable washing facilities shall be provided and shall consist of a fixed wash-hand basin of approved type together with a constant supply of hot and cold water readily available, also soap and clean towels.

Retail Sale of Pre-packed Ice-cream.

The sale of ice-cream in closed cartons or wrappings shall be permitted where the premises are of a satisfactory type and suitable for the sale of the commodity.

Ice-cream shall be received in closed cartons or packets from the manufacturer, and shall be stored on the premises in an efficient refrigerating cabinet fitted with a suitable indicating thermometer and placed in the shop or other approved position. Ice-cream shall be stored and sold unopened in the original cartons or wrappings.

Sale of Ice-cream from Vehicles, Stalls, Barrows, etc.

Unless pre-packed ice-cream only is sold the vehicles, stalls, barrows, etc., shall be fitted with an overall roof cover to protect the retailing unit from both excessive sun and adverse climatic conditions. Suitable glass or perspex screens or domes with sliding serving hatches shall be fitted to protect the ice-cream conservator, the biscuits, cornets, servers and the utensil rinsing bowl. All vehicles, etc., shall be provided with a box or drawer to hold soap and towels so that hand cleansing can be carried out by the person selling. (See Reg. 5 of the Heat Treatment Regulations, page 5.)

GENERAL.

At all stages necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent contamination of the ice-cream.

To help the Officers administering the Ice-cream Regulations and to get uniformity throughout the County in testing the sterility of utensils, etc., the following method was agreed upon and circulated to each Sanitary Inspector:—

A METHOD OF TESTING THE STERILITY OF UTENSILS AND APPARATUS.

Equipment required.

Normal type Sampling Glass Jar.

Cotton Wool.

Artery or sponge-holding forceps about 8ins. long.

Preparation of Equipment.

Place a wad of cotton wool of convenient size in the glass jar and fill about one-third with tap water.

Stand the jar with cap lodged loosely on top in a saucepan containing about 1½ inches of water, on a gas ring and boil for half an hour. When cool, screw on cap firmly.

The forceps may be flamed at the ice-cream premises immediately before use, or, if preferred, may be boiled or otherwise sterilized and carried in a sterile metal case.

Procedure.

The swabbing operation should be conducted at the ice-cream premises in the presence of the manufacturer, either soon after the apparatus has undergone the process of cleansing and sterilization, or immediately prior to use for the manufacture of ice-cream.

For this purpose, the cap of the glass jar is removed and the cotton wool wad is gripped in the centre with the forceps and pressed against the inside of the jar to remove excess water. The whole of the internal surfaces of utensils and apparatus with which the ice-cream comes into contact during the process of manufacture, is carefully rubbed or swabbed with the cotton wool wad, and during the procedure, the wad is frequently stirred in the jar and pressed out as previously described. Finally, the wad is replaced in the jar and the cap screwed on.

Examination.

Within six hours of the swabbing taking place, the solution in the jar should be examined bacteriologically by the Plate Count Method, 1 c.c. being used.

Result of Test.

The Report of the bacteriologist would state either 'Sterile' or 'Not Sterile.'

Rinse Method.

As an alternative when any particular utensil is required to be tested, the sterile water in the jar may be used as a rinse. For this purpose, it is poured into the receptacle to be tested and well agitated to ensure that it is in contact with the whole of the internal surface for a sufficient time before replacing in the sample jar.

Inspection.

Before conducting the test, the utensils and apparatus should be carefully inspected for the presence of surface defects and visible signs of uncleanly methods.

Remarks.

The above test may be found of assistance in tracing the possible cause of a sequence of unsatisfactory ice-cream samples in the case of any particular manufacturer. Its importance is emphasised by the fact that a large proportion of samples which have failed to pass the test has been due to inadequate cleansing and sterilization of utensils and apparatus."

I would like to take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the co-operation received from the district sanitary inspectors in the preparation of this publication.

The County Sanitary Officer and the district sanitary inspectors are at the time of writing busy with the preparation for a standard for food preparing premises.

In this County, standards for cowsheds and dairies and Housing, have previously been prepared, with the result that uniform action is taken throughout the County, and by inspections and appropriate action methodically carried out, the standard of these premises has gradually been raised.

The following table gives details of the premises registered for the manufacture, etc., of ice-cream and also samples of ice-cream collected by the district sanitary inspectors during the year and examined in the County laboratory.

| DISTRICT | No. of premises registered | | | No. of samples collected | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|----|
| | Manufacture and Retail | Manufacture only | Retail only | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | TOTAL | |
| URBAN DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch... | — | — | — | 2 | — | 5 | 1 | 10 | — |
| Ashby Woulds ... | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | 16 |
| Coalville ... | 1 | — | — | 12 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 40 | — |
| Hinckley ... | 21 | — | — | 36 | 6 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 10 |
| Loughborough M.B. | 6 | — | — | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 21 |
| Market Harborough | 2 | — | — | 9 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 11 |
| Melton Mowbray ... | 2 | — | — | 11 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| Oadby ... | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Shepshed ... | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Wigston ... | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — |
| RURAL DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Barrow-on-Soar ... | 14 | — | — | 17 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 35 |
| Billesdon ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Blaby ... | 13 | — | — | 6 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 30 |
| Castle Donington ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lutterworth... | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Market Bosworth ... | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Market Harborough | 3 | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Melton & Belvoir ... | 2 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | 79 | 6 | 122 | 46 | 43 | 43 | 51 | 183 | |

Classification of Samples.

Grade 1. Time taken to reduce methylene blue $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.
 Grade 2. Time taken to reduce methylene blue $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours.
 Grade 3. Time taken to reduce methylene blue $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.
 Grade 4. Time taken to reduce methylene blue 0 hours (i.e. reduction at the end of pre-incubation period).

Samples in Grades 1 and 2 are classed as satisfactory and those in Grades 3 and 4 as unsatisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Slaughter Houses.

The following table shows the situation of the slaughter-houses, inspections made, etc., together with details of slaughtering in other districts of the county.

| District | No. of regional slaughter houses | No. of inspections at time of slaughter | Total No. of animals slaughtered | Total No. of animals examined | No. of knackers' yards | No. of inspections |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| URBAN DISTRICTS | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... |
| Ashby Wouds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coalville | 1 | 841 | 10,335 | 10,335 | ... | ... |
| Hinckley | 1 | 529 | 8,617 | 8,172 | ... | ... |
| Loughborough M.B. | ... | 274 | 274 | 274 | 1 | 36 |
| Market Harborough | 1 | 261 | 6,084 | 6,084 | ... | ... |
| Melton Mowbray | 1 | 450 | 9,250 | 9,250 | 1 | 6 |
| Oadby | ... | 61 | 61 | 61 | ... | ... |
| Shepshed | ... | 106 | 228 | 183 | ... | ... |
| Wigston | ... | 154 | 154 | 154 | 1 | 12 |
| RURAL DISTRICTS | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 |
| Barrow-on-Soar | ... | 67 | 1,468 | 87 | 2 | 17 |
| Billesdon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blaby | ... | 442 | 975 | 687 | ... | ... |
| Castle Donington | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 12 |
| Lutterworth | ... | 107 | ... | 107 | 3 | 6 |
| Market Bosworth | ... | 121 | 2,331 | 230 | ... | ... |
| Market Harborough | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Melton & Belvoir | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Totals | 4 | 3,428 | 39,789 | 35,636 | 12 | 95 |

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the composition and adulteration of food and drugs, are administered by the county police. The following is a summary of the County Analyst's reports on samples taken in the county, and examined by him during the year.

| | | Number analysed | Number unsatisfactory | Remarks |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Milk | ... | 164 | 26 | Added water—13. Deficient in fat—13. |
| Apple juice | ... | 1 | — | |
| Bacon | ... | 2 | — | |
| Butter | ... | 9 | — | |
| Cake flour, sweetened | ... | 1 | — | |
| Cake mixture | ... | 1 | — | |
| Cheese | ... | 2 | — | |
| Cocoa | ... | 12 | — | |
| Coffee | ... | 7 | — | |
| Cooking fat | ... | 2 | — | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|----|---|--------------|
| Cream of tartar | ... | ... | 12 | — | |
| Custard powder | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Egg savouree | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Essence, almond flavouring | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Essence, "Brands" | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Essence, flavouring | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Essence of rennett | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Fish paste | ... | ... | 12 | — | |
| Gelatine | ... | ... | 2 | — | |
| Gravy powder | ... | ... | 2 | — | |
| Herbs, mixed | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Jam | ... | ... | 2 | — | |
| Lard | ... | ... | 3 | — | |
| Lemon flavoured powder | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Licquorice confectionery | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Malt cup | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Malto bar | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Margarine | ... | ... | 4 | — | |
| Meat pies | ... | ... | 16 | — | |
| Meat extract | ... | ... | 3 | — | |
| Mint | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Mustard | ... | ... | 4 | — | |
| Nut meats | ... | ... | 2 | — | |
| Nutmeg, ground | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Onions, dried | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Parsley | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Sage and onion stuffing | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Sandwich spread | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Sausages | ... | ... | 10 | — | |
| Sausage meat | ... | ... | 2 | — | |
| Sausages (preserved) | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Sausage rolls | ... | ... | 3 | — | |
| Soups | ... | ... | 2 | — | |
| Soup, tomato flavour | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Self-raising flour | ... | ... | 4 | — | |
| Semolina | ... | ... | 14 | — | |
| Spread | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Steak pie | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Sugar | ... | ... | 10 | — | |
| Table cream | ... | ... | 2 | — | |
| Table jelly and crystals | ... | ... | 5 | — | |
| Tea | ... | ... | 4 | — | |
| Thyme | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | Excess sand. |
| Thyme and parsley | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Vinegar | ... | ... | 11 | — | |
| Vita gravy | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Brandy | ... | ... | 4 | — | |
| Gin | ... | ... | 21 | 5 | Added water. |
| Indian Brandee | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Rum | ... | ... | 10 | — | |
| Whisky | ... | ... | 13 | — | |
| Bicarbonate of soda | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Camphorated oil | ... | ... | 4 | — | |
| Chest and lung mixtures | ... | ... | 4 | — | |
| Cough mixtures | ... | ... | 4 | — | |
| Epsom salts | ... | ... | 12 | — | |
| Glauber salts | ... | ... | 10 | — | |
| Glycerine | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Glycerine, artificial | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Influenza and fever cure | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Lung syrup and lung tonic | ... | ... | 2 | — | |
| Peppermint | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| Saccharin tablets | ... | ... | 7 | — | |
| Syrup of figs | ... | ... | 1 | — | |
| "Appeal to cow" milk samples | ... | 33 | — | — | |
| Totals | ... | 489 | 34 | — | |
| 1946 | ... | 524 | 32 | — | |
| 1945 | ... | 531 | 47 | — | |

Successful prosecutions were undertaken in eight cases where milk samples showed added water. A prosecution in a case of two samples of milk with a deficiency of milk fat of 13% each was dismissed.

Cautions were administered in 11 cases of milk deficient in fat.

Proceedings were taken against the vendor in the case of samples of gin with 14 and 15 parts added water, resulting in a fine of £10 10s. 0d. with costs.

The three unsatisfactory samples of thyme contained excess quantities of sand and the manufacturer recalled all existing stocks for replacement.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

A statistical record of infectious diseases notified during the year is to be found in Tables 3 and 4 at the end of this report.

A general survey of the year from the infectious diseases standpoint reveals little of note, with the exception of an outbreak of poliomyelitis.

A brief comment on the individual infectious diseases notified during the year follows herewith.

Scarlet fever.

The nature of this disease continued to be mild as shown by the fact that there were no deaths in the 447 cases notified. The apparently large number of 319 admissions to isolation hospital were no doubt partly due to routine medical precaution, and also to overcrowding in the homes of the patients, or occurrence of the disease in the homes of persons engaged in such occupations as milk production.

Whooping cough.

Notifications 718, deaths 9; as against the previous year, notifications 1,027, deaths 8.

It is known that experimental schemes for the immunisation against whooping cough are in operation in some areas of this country. It is expected that if the results are successful, the Ministry of Health will recommend the protective treatment to all local authorities. At present the evidence of its efficacy is not conclusive. Whooping cough can be an extremely serious disease, especially in infants, and can cause permanent damage to health.

Acute poliomyelitis.

In common with many other parts of the country, there was an outbreak of poliomyelitis, principally in the later summer months.

Epidemics occurred in this county in 1926 (72 notifications), 1935 (37 notifications), and 1938 (20 notifications). This year there were 31 original notifications, of which 23 were confirmed cases.

The majority of the cases occurred in August, September and October; and the outbreak died out in November. The cases were distributed evenly over the county, with no apparent link between cases.

There were two deaths, male and female, both in the 4—14 year age group.

Subsequent orthopaedic hospital in-patient treatment was provided for four cases on account of paralysis. The prognosis is good for all those cases. Other cases have received out-patient treatment, and it is possible that a number of "missed cases" will be brought to light later on when presenting themselves on account of some orthopaedic condition.

Measles.

Notifications 4,818, deaths 9; as against last year, notifications 632, and no deaths. This is the highest number of deaths for twelve years from this disease. Measles, like whooping cough, can be responsible for prolonged or even permanent damage to health, and is a disease which is treated somewhat casually by parents.

Diphtheria.

True notifications 13; last year 34. One death was recorded by the Registrar General as of a woman in the age group 45 to 64 years. Last year there were no deaths at all.

The year's results appear to be a confirmation of the efficiency of diphtheria immunisation. When it is recalled that immunisation in this county only commenced in the year 1941, the results are truly remarkable in the reduction of notified cases, admissions to hospital, and deaths. From a practical view, this must represent a considerable saving in money. Then again, it is known that not only was diphtheria a lethal disease, but that it was responsible for a considerable amount of subsequent infirmity and disease in those who survived the attack, especially children. This represents an additional saving, not only in money, but in health too.

General comment on other diseases.

There was an epidemic of dysentery November, 1945, to March, 1946, during which time 1,022 cases were notified. Notifications in 1947 fell to 30.

Cerebro-spinal fever and meningitis showed an increase over the previous year; notifications 24, deaths 8; as against the year 1946, notifications 16, deaths 1.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

| <i>Prevalence of Tuberculosis.</i> | | <i>Year 1947</i> | <i>Average for preceding ten years</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Pulmonary tuberculosis:— | | | |
| Notifications | ... | 230 | 200 |
| Deaths | ... | 124 | 132 |
| Death rate | ... | 0.38 | 0.42 |
| Non-pulmonary tuberculosis:— | | | |
| Notifications | ... | 75 | 90 |
| Deaths | ... | 26 | 33 |
| Death rate | ... | 0.08 | 0.11 |
| Total for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis:— | | | |
| Notifications | ... | 305 | 290 |
| Deaths | ... | 150 | 165 |

The number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis has increased by 45, in comparison with last year's figure. The deaths have increased by 24. This is disappointing, as the figure of 100 deaths for last year was a record for the County. It is difficult to account for the rise, but the very severe winter may have had something to do with it.

The number of notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis shews a decrease of 11, and the deaths a decrease of 5, on last year's figures.

The total for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary gives a figure of 305 as against 271 notifications, and 150 as against 131 deaths.

Out-patient dispensary work (for details see Table T.B.1).

The number of attendances at dispensaries has been 7,548, as against 7,327 in 1946. X-ray photographs of pulmonary cases have been taken at Markfield Sanatorium, and a certain number of surgical cases have been X-rayed there during the year. The total number taken was 2,351.

The number of specimens of sputum examined was 1,028, of which tuberculosis medical officers submitted 686.

Domiciliary work.

1. Open-air shelters.—The number of shelters on loan during the year was 37, and the number of inspections carried out by the County Nursing Association was 62.

2. Nursing of advanced cases.—The number of visits made by district nurses under the direction of the County Nursing Association was 3,297.

3. Extra nourishment.—£25 has been expended on 5 patients. The grant is one pint of milk per day and one dozen eggs (when possible) per week to each patient.

4. Additional help.—The cost of splints, crutches, surgical boots, travelling expenses and dentures has entailed an expenditure of £127 on 14 patients, as against £66 on 22 patients last year. Domiciliary help is also given to suitable cases in the shape of beds, bedding, sponge rubber mattresses, air-rings, bed-rests, etc., which are issued on loan.

5. Domiciliary visits.—Tuberculosis medical officers have paid 1,755 visits to patients' homes: Dr. Coward 615, Dr. Lane 1,140. The health visitors paid 3,506 visits and the district nurses 3,297.

Surgical Tuberculosis.

The numbers of patients admitted to orthopaedic hospitals and of those remaining under treatment, and other information will be found in Table T.B.2.

Out-patient treatment is available at the Leicester City Clinic, Richmond House, The Newarke, Leicester, under Mr. Morris; The Cripples' Guild, Packe Street, Loughborough, under Mr. Malkin; and at the Coalville and Hinckley Orthopaedic Clinics under Mr. Nisbet.

Lupus.

Cases of Lupus are treated at the Skin Department, Leicester Royal Infirmary, under the care of the skin specialist. They also attend the out-patient dispensaries for general supervision.

Ministry of Health Memo. 266/T.

The scheme of allowances under the Ministry of Health's Memo. 266/T. was continued in 1947 and during the year the following allowances were given:—Maintenance, 72; Discretionary, nil; Special Payment, 1.

General comments.

This is the last full year of the old regime. 1948 heralds in the New Health Act, and with it, of course, changes in regard to administration and in other directions. The Sanatorium and the Clinics, with their respective staffs, will come under the control of the Regional Hospital Board. Much work in the past has been done in the campaign against Tuberculosis, and the results on the whole have shewn marked improvement, which should be an encouragement for the future. We can only hope and pray that under new management, and as the result of the various changes contemplated, even greater efforts will be made to conquer this affliction of mankind, and more and more success attained.

N. A. COWARD,

Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY SANATORIUM & ISOLATION HOSPITAL, MARKFIELD.

In September, 1932, the hospital was officially opened by the late Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, to replace and add to the accommodation previously provided in small units scattered in the County and elsewhere. Since then, the capacity of the hospital has increased to 245 beds for patients and the Staff bedrooms to 99. The hospital has for many years been recognised by the General Nursing Council as a complete Training School in Fevers and by the Tuberculosis Association for training in that disease. Within six weeks of the opening ceremony, the hospital was equipped and staffed, and during the past 16 years approximately 12,000 patients have been treated, 4,000 suffering from tuberculosis and 8,000 from infectious diseases. The pressure on the Sanatorium beds has been steady. During the past two years shortage of staff has compelled reduction in the number of female and child patients, although it has been possible to increase the number of adult male patients. Extensive use has been made of special forms of treatment and investigations, so that lung collapse refills, including large numbers of out-patients, have increased from 200 to over 2,000 per annum; major operations from nil to 50, and X-ray examinations from 800 to over 5,000. In the Isolation Hospital the demand for beds has fluctuated extensively. In one year as many as 518 cases of scarlet fever were treated, and on another occasion 126 cases of diphtheria were in hospital at one time. Fortunately, the incidence of infectious disease is so low now that only the cubicle ward remains open.

An indication of the work performed during the past 16 years can be obtained from the following examples:—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------|---------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Patients discharged | ... | 12,000 | Scarlet fever | ... | ... | 4,000 |
| Lung collapse | ... | 25,000 | Diphtheria | ... | ... | 2,600 |
| Operations | ... | 200 | Meningitis | ... | ... | 420 |
| X-rays | ... | 40,000 | Typhoid | ... | ... | 100 |
| Laboratory examinations | ... | 66,000 | Puerperal | ... | ... | 270 |
| Blood tests | ... | 23,000 | Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | 60 |
| Sunlight | ... | 18,000 | Erysipelas | ... | ... | 160 |
| Staff tests | ... | ... | | ... | ... | 1,800 |
| Staff immunisations | ... | ... | | ... | ... | 550 |
| Staff examination successes | ... | ... | | ... | ... | 170 |

The following table shows the total cases treated during the year 1947.

| | Tuberculosis | Infectious diseases | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------|
| Beds provided | ... | 139 | 106 |
| No. of cases, 1st Jan., 1947 | ... | 105 | 14 |
| No. of cases admitted | ... | 178 | 183 |
| No. of cases discharged | ... | 171 | 187 |
| No. of cases, 31st Dec., 1947 | ... | 112 | 10 |

The average number of beds occupied daily throughout the year was 115.3, and the highest number in hospital on any one day was 129. The children's sanatorium ward

remained closed and in the Isolation Hospital only the cubicle ward was utilized. The work of the X-ray department increases steadily and over 2,400 examinations of out-patients were carried out for the Tuberculosis and other clinics. Collapse of lung treatment extended and includes a large number of out-patients, while facilities for major surgery at the City Isolation Hospital became more freely available.

Difficulties in the recruitment of staff continued, but the efforts of the Hospital's House Sub-Committee have been most helpful and a recruitment campaign through the newly-formed "Friends of Markfield" will bring results. The Coalville Branch of Toc H have continued to manage the patients' library, the British Red Cross Society visit regularly to supply materials and advise on Occupational Therapy, and both they and the St. John Ambulance Brigade have arranged a rota of volunteers to relieve the nursing staff at week-ends, while 35 Concert Parties came to entertain the patients; to all these, the hospital owes a great debt of gratitude.

TUBERCULOSIS.

178 cases were admitted and 171 discharged, the average number of beds occupied daily being 105 and the highest number 117.

The average stay in hospital was 245 days for men, 232 for women and 191 for children.

Artificial pneumothorax.

84 patients were treated by collapse of the lung and 1,513 refills were given. A further 275 refills were given by Dr. Lane at the Loughborough Clinic.

In 7 cases both lungs were collapsed simultaneously, 20 cases completed their treatment, 6 left the County and refills were abandoned in 9 cases.

At the end of the year 49 cases remained under treatment, 14 still in hospital and 35 attending as out-patients.

Artificial pneumo-peritoneum.

28 patients were treated by pressure on the lungs by air given into the abdomen and 523 refills were administered. At the end of the year 22 remained under treatment, 17 still in hospital and 5 as out-patients.

Aspirations.

Removal of fluid with wash out and replacement, was performed on over 100 occasions.

Thoracic surgery.

Mr. L. G. Cruickshank, F.R.C.S., has undertaken a rapidly increasing number of operations and special investigations, limited only by the demand for beds at the City Isolation Hospital.

18 stages of thoracoplasty, 2 pneumonectomy, 16 thoracoscopy with adhesion section, 4 phrenic nerve crush and 9 bronchoscopy operations were performed on patients sent from this hospital, and in addition a large number were referred to the Surgeon subsequent to X-ray investigations here.

Aurotherapy.

25 cases unsuitable for lung collapse were given injections of gold salts, with an average dose of 4 grms. over a period of approximately 20 weeks.

18 completed the course, and of these 6 became non-infective, 3 became quiescent, and 13 improved.

Heliotherapy.

20 cases received treatment by artificial sunlight and a total of 348 exposures were given.

Blood sedimentation rate.

1,686 routine examinations were carried out.

X-ray Department.

| | | Screening | Films |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----------|-------|
| In-patients | ... | 1,343 | 1,277 |
| Sent by Tuberculosis Officers | ... | — | 2,351 |
| Sent by other Clinics | ... | — | 31 |
| Sent by Medical Boards | ... | — | 39 |
| | | 1,343 | 3,698 |

Total radiological examinations = 5,279.

A Radiographer is employed and all examinations are reported on by the Medical Superintendent.

Laboratory tests performed.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Blood sedimentation rates | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,686 |
| Sputum for tubercle bacilli | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,157 |
| Fluid for tubercle bacilli | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| Urine for tubercle bacilli | ... | ... | ... | ... | 214 |
| Cultures for diphtheria bacilli | ... | ... | ... | ... | 341 |
| Smears, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| Cerebro-spinal fluid for germs and chemistry | ... | ... | ... | ... | 127 |
| Blood counts, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Post-mortems | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |

3,715

No technician is employed and all examinations are performed by the Resident Medical Officers. In addition, a very large number of new and confirmatory tests have been performed by the Public Health Laboratory Service, under the direction of Dr. E. H. Gillespie.

Results of Treatment.

The table at the end of this report sets out the classification, length, and result of treatment in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health. Points of special interest are:—

171 cases were discharged, comprising 159 adult type of lung disease; 3 childhood type of lung disease; 3 affecting other parts of the body; and 6 after a period of observation.

Only 42 cases were in the T.B. negative or early T.B. positive stage, and of these 34 (81%) became quiescent and 5 (12%) died.

117 cases were in the moderate or far advanced stage, and of these only 34 (29%) became quiescent and 33 (28%) died.

117 cases were T.B. positive, and as a result of treatment 69 (59%) became non-infective.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

183 cases were admitted and 187 discharged, the average age being 17 years, and the average stay in hospital 20 days.

In the main, the incidence of infectious disease was even lower than in the previous year, but in common with the rest of the Country an epidemic of infantile paralysis occurred during the latter half of the year.

Scarlet Fever.

20 cases were discharged, with an average age of 10 years and a stay in hospital of 22 days. One case of mastoiditis and one of nephritis occurred.

Diphtheria.

33 cases were discharged, average age 18 years, stay in hospital 29 days.

12 cases of confirmed diphtheria required an average dose of 59,000 units of anti-toxin, and no complications or deaths occurred. In the remaining 21 cases, the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Cerebro-spinal fever.

33 cases were discharged, average age 15 years and stay in hospital 36 days.

9 cases of meningococcal meningitis were confirmed, of whom 1 died. In addition, 2 cases of tuberculous, 1 pneumococcal, and 1 influenzal meningitis, 2 of encephalitis, and 2 of brain abscess were treated. In the remaining 16 cases the original diagnosis was not confirmed.

Poliomyelitis.

34 cases (admitted as poliomyelitis) were discharged, average age 22 years and stay 16 days. 18 cases were confirmed in diagnosis; in 7 the spinal cord was mainly affected and paralysis ensued with 1 death; in a further 7 cases the brain was mainly affected, with 1 death; in 4 cases no paralysis occurred.

2 cases were discovered to be suffering from tuberculous meningitis, 1 from cerebral thrombosis, and in 13 cases the diagnosis of poliomyelitis could not be confirmed with certainty.

Typhoid fever.

4 cases were discharged, average age 14 years and stay 36 days.

1 case was infected by *B. Typhosus*, 2 by *B. Paratyphosus B.*, and the remaining case was not confirmed. No deaths occurred.

Puerperal fever.

8 mothers, together with 6 babies, were discharged. The average age of the mothers was 30 years, stay 24 days. All made a good recovery.

Other diseases included 5 erysipelas, 7 dysentery, 31 measles and whooping cough with complications, 6 miscellaneous.

STAFF.

All members of the staff are tested for susceptibility to scarlet fever, diphtheria, and tuberculosis, and are immunised when necessary. X-ray examination is performed at intervals of 6 months.

48 Dick, 53 Schick, and 59 Mantoux skin tests were performed; 20 staff were immunised, and 16 vaccinated.

3 cases of serious illness occurred; and 128 required repeated medical attention.

16 examination successes were obtained by the Nursing Staff.

H. SELBY,

Medical Superintendent.

| Classification on admission to the Sanatorium. | Condition at time of discharge. | Duration of Residential Treatment in the Sanatorium. | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Totals | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|----|-------------|-----|----|----|--------------|----|----|-----|--------------|----|---|-----|---|
| | | Under 3 months. | | | | 3-6 months. | | | | 6-12 months. | | | | | | | | |
| | | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | | | | | |
| Class T.B. minus. | Quiescent ... Not quiescent ... Died in Sanatorium | 1 | 2 | — | 6 | 1 | — | 15 | 5 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 22 | 12 | 2 | 36 | |
| Class T.B. plus. Group I. | Quiescent ... Not quiescent ... Died in Sanatorium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | |
| Class T.B. plus. Group II. | Quiescent ... Not quiescent ... Died in Sanatorium | 1 | — | — | 7 | 2 | — | 9 | 7 | — | 4 | 3 | — | 21 | 12 | — | 33 | |
| Class T.B. plus. Group III. | Quiescent ... Not quiescent ... Died in Sanatorium | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 17 | 9 | — | 7 | 1 | — | 28 | 12 | — | 40 | |
| TOTALS (pulmonary) | | 13 | 15 | 1 | 20 | 8 | — | 50 | 25 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 1 | 100 | 59 | 3 | 162 | |
| Bones and Joints. | Quiescent ... Not quiescent ... Died in Sanatorium | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Abdominal. | Quiescent ... Not quiescent ... Died in Sanatorium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Other Organs. | Quiescent ... Not quiescent ... Died in Sanatorium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Peripheral | Quiescent ... Not quiescent ... Died in Sanatorium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| TOTALS (non-pulmonary) | | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Classification on admission to the Sanatorium.

Condition at time of discharge.

Duration of Residential Treatment in the Sanatorium.

REPORT OF THE BLABY, HINCKLEY, AND MELTON MOWBRAY
ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

| | Blaby | | Hinckley | | Melton Mowbray | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|
| | 1947 | Av. of years 1939-43 | 1947 | Av. of years 1939-43 | 1947 | Av. of years 1939-43 | 1947 | Av. of years 1939-43 |
| Beds provided ... | 17 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 32 | 32 | 72 | 72 |
| No. of cases on 1st Jan.... | 8 | 22 | 15 | 29 | 10 | 25 | 33 | 76 |
| No. of cases admitted ... | 142 | 171 | 191 | 240 | 97 | 279 | 430 | 690 |
| No. of cases discharged... | 142 | 173 | 194 | 244 | 106 | 281 | 442 | 698 |
| No. of cases on 31st Dec. | 8 | 20 | 12 | 25 | 1 | 23 | 21 | 68 |

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE VENEREAL DISEASES SCHEME
(LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE) FOR THE YEAR 1947.

By C. HAMILTON WILKIE, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc.(Glas.).
DIRECTOR OF VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES.

The incidence of V.D. for the year 1947 now shows signs of a decrease, the peak year being 1946. Nevertheless, it was a strenuous one for the medical and nursing staff. The new cases dropped from 2,451 (1946) to 1,499 (1947). The following table shows how they varied in the last eight years.

LEICESTER.

| Year | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| V.D. cases ... | 522 | 640 | 705 | 840 | 808 | 838 | 1252 | 658 |
| Non-V.D. ... | 372 | 451 | 542 | 1017 | 1025 | 1027 | 1199 | 841 |
| Total ... | 894 | 1091 | 1247 | 1857 | 1833 | 1865 | 2451 | 1499 |

LOUGHBOROUGH.

| Year | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| V.D. cases ... | 67 | 47 | 47 | 83 | 96 | 50 |
| Non-V.D. ... | 55 | 97 | 101 | 123 | 98 | 63 |
| Total ... | 122 | 144 | 148 | 206 | 194 | 113 |

The total attendances at the Leicester clinics were 17,614; at the Loughborough clinics 1,170.

A detailed analysis of all the cases may be obtained from the official Ministry of Health Annual Report—Form V.D. (R) (1947), but for those who are interested in the scheme the following information for the main Leicester centre is given.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| (1) Number of cases on 1/1/47 under treatment or observation ... | 929 |
| (2) Returned "defaulters" ... | 25 |
| (3) New primary syphilitics ... | 67 |
| (4) New secondary syphilitics ... | 90 |
| (5) Latent first year syphilitics ... | 6 |
| (6) Congenital syphilitics ... | 16 |
| (7) Late stages acquired syphilitics ... | 53 |
| (8) Soft Chancre ... | 3 |
| (9) Gonorrhœal cases ... | 286 |
| (10) Non-venereal conditions ... | 798 |
| (11) Undiagnosed on 31/12/48 ... | 35 |
| (12) Transfers from other centres ... | 120 |
| Total ... | 2,428 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (13) Cases dismissed as "cured" | 1,196 |
| (14) Serious "defaulters" | 108 |
| (15) Possibly "cured" but tests of cure not all completed | 158 |
| (16) Transferred to other centres | 99 |
| (17) Remaining under treatment or tests on 31/12/47 ... | 867 |
| | <hr/> |
| | Total ... 2,428 |
| | <hr/> |
| (18) In-patients | 174 |
| (19) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" | 3,994 |
| (20) Microscopic tests | 2,605 |
| (21) Blood WR tests | 3,574 |
| (22) Lumbar punctures | 45 |

The times at which the clinics are held are the same as for the previous year, viz.:—

Leicester Royal Infirmary..

(Dr. Wilkie)

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| Monday | ... 2.30—4 (Males) |
| Tuesday | ... 10—11 (Males) |
| Tuesday | ... 2.30—4 (Females) |
| Wednesday | ... 6—7.30 (Males) |
| Thursday | ... 4.30—6 (Males) |
| Friday | ... 5.30—7 (Males) |

Leicester Royal Infirmary..

(Dr. Lodge)

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| Monday | ... 5.30—7 (Females) |
| Wednesday | ... 10—11 (Females) |
| Wednesday | ... 2.30—4 (Females) |
| Friday | ... 2.30—4 (Females) |

Loughborough General Hospital.

(Dr. Wilkie)

| | | | |
|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|
| Monday | ... 5—6 (Females) | Monday | ... 6—7 (Males) |
|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|

Additional intermediate treatment is given at the Leicester centre every weekday at specially arranged times.

V.D. EDUCATION.

Little has been done in the last few years in the way of V.D. propaganda and public lectures. In May of this year I took part in a V.D. Brains Trust at Scunthorpe which followed a showing of the V.D. Film, "Subject Discussed." The attendance at this meeting was very disappointing.

My personal experiences and views on the subject of V.D. propaganda have recently been submitted in a memorandum to a Committee attached to the Interim Commission of the World Health Organisation.

I believe that the freely advertised civilian lecture, so well tried out in Leicester some years ago, fell far short of its object. On the other hand, lectures to factory workers at their factories were of real value. The film, "Subject Discussed," partly made in Leicester, has generally speaking been a success and has served its purpose. The film was not considered suitable for general show in all cinemas. I believe that it is possible to make a short V.D. educational film that could be carefully constructed so that any age could see and hear it. Either they would be too young to understand its guarded language or old enough to benefit by it. A very large section of the public would thus be reached. Short broadcasts can also do much in the field of public health propaganda but do we reach that section which really requires V.D. education? They do not, in my opinion, replace the personal lecture followed by question and answer. Then we have the Press. Patients have reported promptly to the clinic as a result of having read Press articles. The "Comic Strip," so popular in America, has so far not been used in this country as an aid to V.D. education.

Personal experience makes me summarise as follows. First in importance is the coloured lantern slide demonstration followed by questions and answers. If given to factory workers and various youth organisations these can be of real value. On the other hand lectures given to the general public fall far short of their object and are not worth while attempting on a large scale.

V.D. lectures given personally since coming to Leicester now total 276. This number includes those given to service personnel stationed in the area.

DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND TESTS OF CURE.

As stated in my previous Annual Report, new methods of treatment have added to our success in our fight against venereal diseases. At the same time there is an increasing tendency for the patient now to consider venereal disease more lightly. The rapidity with which some cases may be clinically improved, but not necessarily cured, has its pitfalls. Immorality or sexual "risks" may well become more frequent in the

future. The necessity for strict clinical testing of patients who have had V.D. is no less than before. Indeed, it may be more important than ever.

This brief report would not be complete without my acknowledging my indebtedness to all the medical and nursing staff of the V.D. Departments.

REPORT ON THE DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS.
REGULATION 33B.

In accordance with the Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946, and the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1947, Defence Regulation 33B which concerned the compulsory treatment of venereal disease in certain cases, expired on 31st December, 1947, and the procedure for which the Regulation provided ceased to operate from that day.

The Regulation was introduced in 1943 as a special war-time measure, in order to bring under medical control infected persons in the relatively small class unresponsive to educational and persuasive methods who were causing detriment to the war effort.

In brief, the procedure consisted of an invitation to persons attending venereal disease treatment centres to give information concerning contacts from whom they may have caught the disease. This information, comprising the name and address, or other identifying description, was entered on "Form 1" and forwarded to the medical officer of health of the county or county borough in which the contact resided. Where two "Form 1's" had been received in respect of one person, Regulation 33B gave the medical officer of health the power to secure medical examination, and if necessary, the treatment of the person concerned.

With the exception of a small proportion of cases where identification was doubtful or impossible, it can be stated that the work carried out in the County under the Regulation during the years of its operation met with a high degree of success. In the majority of cases, as soon as the first "Form 1" had been received, a confidential interview was sufficient to secure the contact's attendance at a treatment centre.

On the whole, Regulation 33B may be said to have served a useful purpose in the limited field in which it could be employed. It has certainly brought into prominence work in contact tracing, and it is to be hoped that although the regulation has expired, the method of contact tracing will be increasingly used. Experience has shown that in areas where it has been possible to set aside staff for the purpose, a very high proportion of contacts can be persuaded to attend for examination and treatment.

The following is a record of the work under the regulation during the year:—

Contacts notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1st January, 1947, to 31st December, 1947.

| | | M. | F. |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| (1) (a) | Total number of contacts in respect of whom "Form 1" was received | 1 | 8 |
| (b) | Number in (a) transferred from other areas | — | — |
| (2) | Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made during the current period outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second "Form 1":— | | |
| | Contacts found | — | 8 |
| | Contacts examined or already under treatment | — | 5 |
| (3) (a) | Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more "Forms 1" were received | — | 2 |
| (b) | Number included in (3) (a) in respect of whom the first "Form 1" was previously reported under (1) | — | 1 |
| (c) | Number included in (3) (a) transferred from other areas | — | — |
| (4) | Number of those in (3) (a) who were:— | | |
| (a) | Found | — | 2 |
| (b) | Examined after persuasion or already under treatment | — | 2 |
| (c) | Served with "Form 2" | — | — |
| (d) | Examined after service of "Form 2" | — | — |
| (e) | Prosecuted for failure:— | | |
| | (i) to attend for, and submit to, medical examination | — | — |
| | (ii) to submit to and continue treatment | — | — |
| (f) | Transferred to other areas | — | — |

During the full period of the operation of the regulation, 1943-47 inclusive, 152 Form 1's were received in respect of 121 cases.

T.B.1.—Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries during the year 1947.

| Diagnosis. | PULMONARY | | | | | | Non-PULMONARY | | | | | | TOTAL | | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----|----------|-----|--------|-----|---------------|-----|--------|-----|----------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----------------|-------|
| | Adults | | Children | | Adults | | Children | | Adults | | Children | | M | | F | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| A—(1) Number of definite cases of tuberculosis on the dispensary register at the beginning of the year | 572 | 513 | 68 | 58 | 65 | 79 | 113 | 98 | 637 | 592 | 181 | 156 | | | | | 1,566 |
| (2) Transfers from other authorities during the year | 21 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 21 | 27 | ... | ... | | | | | 48 |
| (3) "Lost sight of" cases returned during the year | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | | | | | 4 |
| B—Number of NEW CASES diagnosed as tuberculous during the year: | | | | | | | | | | | | | 45 | 48 | 5 | 4 | 102 |
| (1) Class T.B. minus | 45 | 48 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 |
| (2) Class T.B. plus | 57 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 19 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 19 | 17 | 14 | ... | 61 | |
| (3) Non-pulmonary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| C—Number of cases included in A and B written off the dispensary register during the year as: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Recovered | 34 | 38 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 16 | 45 | 47 | 19 | 23 | | | | | 134 |
| (2) Dead (all causes) | 58 | 62 | 1 | ... | 5 | 4 | 1 | ... | 63 | 66 | 2 | ... | | | | | 131 |
| (3) Removed to other areas | 20 | 25 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 20 | 28 | 3 | ... | | | | | 51 |
| (4) For other reasons | 10 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 19 | 4 | 2 | | | | | 41 |
| D—Number of definite cases of tuberculosis on the dispensary register at the end of the year | 574 | 483 | 61 | 54 | 54 | 80 | 115 | 95 | 628 | 563 | 176 | 149 | | | | | 1,516 |

T.B.2.—SANATORIA, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.
Year 1947.

| Name and situation of Institution. (1) | Class of case and number of beds. (2) | Number of patients sent by the Council who were under treatment on 31st Dec., 1946. (3) | Number of patients sent by the Council during the year ended 31st Dec., 1947. (4) | Number of patients sent by the Council who were discharged or died in the Institution during the year ended 31st Dec., 1947. (5) | Total number of days during which patients referred to in Col. 5 were resident in the Institution. (6) | Average number of days which patients referred to in Col. 5 were resident in the Institution. (7) | Number of patients sent by the Council who were under treatment on 31st Dec., 1947. (8) |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| County Sanatorium, Markfield. | Male adults (58 beds) P | 63 | 106 | 104 | 25,804 | 248 | 65 |
| | Female adults (58 beds) P | 38 | 60 | 59 | 13,957 | 237 | 39 |
| | Children (22 beds) P | 1 | 6 | 3 | 683 | 228 | 4 |
| | Male adults NP | 1 | 3 | 2 | 141 | 70 | 2 |
| | Female adults NP | 2 | 1 | 3 | 293 | 98 | — |
| | Children NP | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| City General Hospital, Leicester. | Female adults P | — | 4 | 4 | 18 | 4 | — |
| | Male adults NP | 8 | 7 | 8 | 2,159 | 270 | 7 |
| | Female adults NP | 7 | 7 | 10 | 2,345 | 234 | 4 |
| | Children NP | 6 | 9 | 13 | 2,584 | 199 | 2 |
| City Sanatorium, Leicester. | Male adults P | 1 | 3 | 4 | 221 | 55 | — |
| | Female adults P | — | 5 | 4 | 135 | 34 | 1 |
| Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital, Mansfield. | Male adults NP | 1 | 5 | 5 | 420 | 84 | 1 |
| | Children NP | 4 | 7 | 7 | 1,535 | 219 | 4 |
| Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital, Coleshill. | Children NP | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2,547 | 318 | 8 |
| Children's Hospital, Birmingham. | Children NP | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton. | Children NP | 1 | — | 1 | 421 | 421 | — |
| Hospital for Sick Children, London. | Children NP | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Royal Cripples Hospital, Birmingham. | Male adults NP | 1 | 1 | 2 | 157 | 78 | — |
| Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby. | Children NP | — | 3 | 3 | 82 | 27 | — |
| | TOTALS | 142 | 240 | 240 | 53,502 | 223 | 142 |

P.—Pulmonary tuberculosis. N.P.—Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

| Year | Localisation | Number of Notifications. | | | | Number of Deaths. | | | | Death Rates. | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Whole County | Urban | Rural | Whole County | Urban | Rural | Whole County | Whole County |
| 1937 | Lungs Other | 126 45 | 95 36 | 221 81 | 82 18 | 80 22 | 162 40 | 0.58 0.13 | 0.50 0.14 | 0.54 0.13 | |
| 1938 | Lungs Other | 105 48 | 85 40 | 190 88 | 59 15 | 56 15 | 115 30 | 0.42 0.11 | 0.35 0.09 | 0.38 0.10 | |
| 1939 | Lungs Other | 89 36 | 87 36 | 176 72 | 59 14 | 53 15 | 112 29 | 0.41 0.10 | 0.32 0.09 | 0.36 0.09 | |
| 1940 | Lungs Other | 113 51 | 91 48 | 204 99 | 88 25 | 74 14 | 162 39 | 0.59 0.17 | 0.45 0.09 | 0.52 0.13 | |
| 1941 | Lungs Other | 102 59 | 114 31 | 216 90 | 79 19 | 90 11 | 169 30 | 0.51 0.13 | 0.52 0.06 | 0.51 0.09 | |
| 1942 | Lungs Other | 100 69 | 133 53 | 233 122 | 61 23 | 64 17 | 125 40 | 0.41 0.15 | 0.38 0.10 | 0.39 0.13 | |
| 1943 | Lungs Other | 91 59 | 91 59 | 182 118 | 75 11 | 79 18 | 154 29 | 0.51 0.07 | 0.48 0.11 | 0.49 0.09 | |
| 1944 | Lungs Other | 99 42 | 74 33 | 173 75 | 52 24 | 61 13 | 113 37 | 0.36 0.16 | 0.37 0.08 | 0.36 0.12 | |
| 1945 | Lungs Other | 109 28 | 108 39 | 217 67 | 59 16 | 52 16 | 111 32 | 0.41 0.11 | 0.32 0.10 | 0.36 0.10 | |
| 1946 | Lungs Other | 94 35 | 91 51 | 185 86 | 48 19 | 52 12 | 100 31 | 0.32 0.13 | 0.31 0.07 | 0.31 0.10 | |
| Average for above ten years. | Lungs Other | 103 47 | 97 43 | 200 90 | 66 18 | 66 15 | 132 33 | 0.45 0.13 | 0.40 0.09 | 0.42 0.11 | |
| | Lungs Other | 130 40 | 100 35 | 230 75 | 72 16 | 52 10 | 124 26 | 0.47 0.10 | 0.30 0.06 | 0.38 0.08 | |

T.B.5. TUBERCULOSIS:—Notifications and Deaths.
Showing Age Periods—Year 1947.

| AGE PERIODS. | NEW CASES. | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------|-------|---------------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|
| | Pulmonary | | | Non-Pulmonary | | | Pulmonary | | | Non-Pulmonary | | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 0- | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1- | ... | ... | ... | — | 2 | 7 1 | 5 4 | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| 5- | ... | ... | ... | 6 2 | 8 | 13 2 | 10 3 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| 15- | ... | ... | ... | 85 26 | 84 33 | 13 2 | 19 5 | 27 | 41 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 45- | ... | ... | ... | 31 10 | 12 2 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 65- | ... | ... | ... | 2 1 | — 2 | — 1 | 2 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 124 39 | 106 37 | 36 6 | 39 13 | 68 | 56 | 13 | 13 | 13 |

Note.—The figures in small type show additional cases which came to the notice of the County M.O.H. other than by formal notification.

T.B. 6.—TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS, YEAR 1947.

| District. | Estimated population mid-year | NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS | | | DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | Pulmonary | Attack Rate. | Non-Pulmonary | Attack Rate. | Pulmonary | Death Rate. | Non-Pulmonary | Death Rate. |
| URBAN | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 5,951 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Ashby Woulds | 3,168 | 1 | 0.32 | — | 2 | 0.63 | — | — |
| | Coalville | 25,080 | 24 | 0.96 | 13 | 0.52 | 0.60 | 1 | 0.04 |
| | Hinckley | 37,650 | 33 | 0.88 | 11 | 0.29 | 0.56 | 7 | 0.19 |
| | Loughborough | 34,090 | 33 | 0.97 | 4 | 0.12 | 0.38 | 4 | 0.12 |
| | Market Harborough | 10,470 | 4 | 0.38 | 2 | 0.19 | 1 | 0.10 | — |
| | Melton Mowbray | 12,020 | 13 | 1.08 | 3 | 0.25 | 3 | 0.25 | — |
| | Oadby | 5,720 | 4 | 0.70 | 2 | 0.35 | 3 | 0.52 | — |
| | Shepshed | 5,771 | 6 | 1.04 | 1 | 0.17 | 4 | 0.69 | 1 |
| | Wigston | 14,530 | 12 | 0.83 | 4 | 0.28 | 10 | 0.69 | 3 |
| TOTALS ... | | 154,450 | 130 | 0.84 | 40 | 0.26 | 72 | 0.47 | 16 |
| RURAL | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 13,810 | 4 | 0.29 | 4 | 0.29 | 4 | 0.29 | 1 |
| | Barrow-on-Soar | 43,790 | 33 | 0.75 | 7 | 0.16 | 18 | 0.41 | 4 |
| | Billesdon | 7,436 | 2 | 0.27 | 2 | 0.27 | — | — | 1 |
| | Blaby | 37,170 | 25 | 0.67 | 7 | 0.19 | 10 | 0.27 | — |
| | Castle Donington | 8,423 | 4 | 0.47 | 1 | 0.12 | 1 | 0.12 | 1 |
| | Lutterworth | 11,240 | 8 | 0.71 | 4 | 0.36 | 4 | 0.36 | — |
| | Market Bosworth | 24,770 | 11 | 0.44 | 7 | 0.28 | 7 | 0.28 | 2 |
| | Market Harborough | 9,311 | 5 | 0.54 | 1 | 0.11 | 2 | 0.21 | — |
| | Melton and Belvoir | 16,930 | 8 | 0.47 | 2 | 0.12 | 6 | 0.35 | 1 |
| | TOTALS ... | 172,880 | 100 | 0.58 | 35 | 0.20 | 52 | 0.30 | 10 |
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TABLE 1.—VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population (Est. mid-year, 1947) | LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY, 1947 | | | | | | ENGLAND AND WALES | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | Urban | | Rural | | Whole County | | | |
| | No. | Rates | No. | Rates | No. | Rates | | |
| Live births | 154,450 | | 172,880 | | 327,330 | | | |
| Deaths (all causes and all ages) | 3,366 | 21.80 | 3,582 | 20.73 | 6,948 | 21.23 | 20.5 | |
| *,, (under one year) | 1,798 161 | 11.64 *47.8 | 1,894 137 | 10.96 *38.2 | 3,692 298 | 11.28 *42.9 | 12.0 *41 | |
| Deaths from: | | | | | | | | |
| Measles | 7 | 0.04 | 2 | 0.01 | 9 | 0.03 | 0.01 | |
| Whooping cough ... | 6 | 0.04 | 3 | 0.02 | 9 | 0.03 | 0.02 | |
| Diphtheria | 1 | 0.006 | — | — | 1 | 0.003 | 0.01 | |
| Scarlet fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.00 | |
| *Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years) ... | 17 | *5.05 | 13 | *3.63 | 30 | *4.32 | *5.8 | |
| The seven chief causes of death were:— | | | | | | | Percentages of total deaths. | |
| Heart disease | 474 | 3.07 | 519 | 3.00 | 993 | 3.03 | Urban | |
| Cancer | 240 | 1.55 | 292 | 1.69 | 532 | 1.62 | Rural | |
| Intra-cranial vascular lesions | 219 | 1.42 | 234 | 1.35 | 453 | 1.38 | Wh'le C'nty | |
| Bronchitis | 72 | 0.46 | 85 | 0.49 | 157 | 0.48 | 26.4 | |
| Pneumonia | 68 | 0.44 | 71 | 0.41 | 139 | 0.42 | 27.4 | |
| Tuberculosis of respi- ratory system | 72 | 0.47 | 52 | 0.30 | 124 | 0.38 | 26.9 | |
| Nephritis | 42 | 0.27 | 48 | 0.28 | 90 | 0.27 | 13.4 | |
| | | | | | | | 15.4 | |
| | | | | | | | 14.4 | |
| | | | | | | | 12.2 | |
| | | | | | | | 12.4 | |
| | | | | | | | 12.3 | |
| | | | | | | | 4.0 | |
| | | | | | | | 4.5 | |
| | | | | | | | 4.3 | |
| | | | | | | | 3.8 | |
| | | | | | | | 3.8 | |
| | | | | | | | 3.8 | |
| | | | | | | | 3.4 | |

NOTE.—The rates are calculated per thousand of the population, except where marked
(*) which are per thousand registered births.

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London, and 148 Smaller Towns with Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census, London Administrative County, and Leicestershire Administrative County.

| | RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION. | | DEATH RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | NOTIFICATION RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|---------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|----|-----|------------------------------|
| | SEI | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VII | VIII | VIII | IX | X | XI | XII | XIII | XIV | XV | XVI | XVII | XVIII | XV | XII | XIII | XIV | XV | XVI | XVII |
| England and Wales ... | 20.5 | 0.50 | 12.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 1.37 | 2.22 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 9.41 | 0.79 | 5.8 | 41 | | | |
| 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ... | 23.3 | 0.62 | 13.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 1.54 | 2.41 | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 9.13 | 0.89 | 8.0 | 47 | | | |
| 148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ... | 22.2 | 0.54 | 11.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 1.37 | 2.02 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.01 | 9.58 | 0.68 | 3.7 | 36 | | | |
| London Administrative County ... | 22.7 | 0.49 | 12.8 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.08 | — | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.20 | — | 0.14 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 5.29 | 0.64 | 4.8 | 37 | | | | |
| Leicestershire Administrative County ... | 21.2 | 0.55 | 11.3 | 0.003 | — | 0.03 | 0.003 | 0.07 | — | 0.03 | 0.003 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 1.37 | 2.19 | 0.04 | 0.20 | — | 14.72 | 1.12 | 4.32 | 43 | | | |

Deaths from Puerperal Causes
No. 140
No. 141

No. 142-6
No. 147

Deaths from Puerperal Causes
No. 140
Abortion without
sepsis
0.10

No. 142-6
Abortion with
sepsis
0.06

No. 147
Puerperal
Infections
0.16

No. 142-6
Others
0.28

No. 147
Total
0.85

No. 142-6
1.17

Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales:
Per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...

Maternal Mortality Rate for Leicestershire ...
Abortion: Mortality Rate per million women aged 15-45 for England and Wales:
(Per 1,000 births—live and still) ...

Notification Rates per 1,000 total births (live and still):
England and Wales ...
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ...
London Administrative County ...
Leicestershire Administrative County ...

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia
7.16
8.99
6.27
8.15
2.80

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TABLE 3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

| DISEASE. | Total cases (original notifications) | | Total cases (corrected notifications) | | Admissions to Hospital (uncorrected diagnoses) | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Civilians | Non-civilians | Civilians | Non-civilians | Civilians | Non-civilians |
| Scarlet fever | 450 | 1 | 447 | 1 | 319 | 4 |
| Whooping cough | 717 | — | 718 | — | 8 | — |
| Acute poliomyelitis | 31 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 39 | 6 |
| Acute polioencephalitis | 5 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| Measles | 4,815 | 8 | 4,818 | 7 | 14 | 2 |
| Diphtheria | 32 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 46 | 7 |
| Acute pneumonia | 363 | — | 365 | — | — | — |
| Dysentery | 33 | — | 30 | — | 3 | — |
| Smallpox | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute encephalitis lethargica | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Enteric or typhoid fever | 3 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — |
| Para-typhoid fevers | 3 | — | 4 | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | 68 | — | 67 | — | 9 | — |
| Cerebro-spinal fever and meningitis | 37 | 2 | 24 | 1 | 38 | 3 |
| Puerperal pyrexia | 20 | — | 20 | — | 10 | — |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | — |
| Malaria (contracted in England and Wales) | — | — | — | — | — | — |

OTHER ADMISSIONS TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL

(uncorrected diagnoses).

| DISEASE. | Civilians | Non-civilians |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| T.B. meningitis | 5 | — |
| Whooping cough/pneumonia | 9 | — |
| Measles/pneumonia | 15 | — |
| Gastro-enteritis | 1 | — |
| Pyrexia | 2 | — |
| Mastoiditis | 2 | 1 |
| Mumps | 1 | 4 |
| Chicken pox | 3 | — |
| Other diseases | 11 | 1 |
| Babies with mothers | 9 | — |

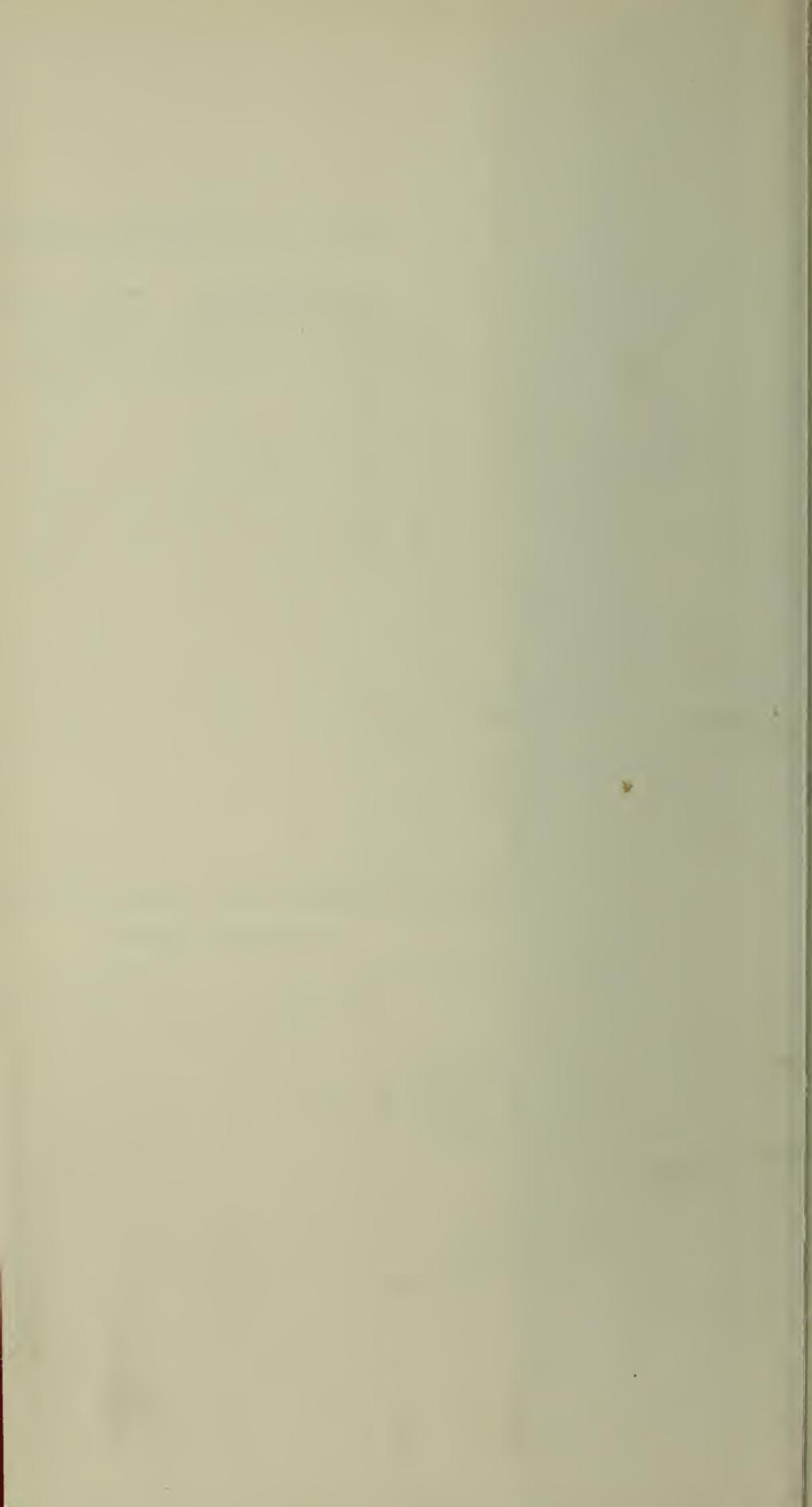


TABLE 4.—CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.
(Civilians only)

| DISEASE. | AGE GROUPS (YEARS). | | | | | | TOTALS |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----------------|--------|
| | 0- | 1- | 3- | 5- | 10- | 15- and over | |
| Scarlet fever ... | 1 | 27 | 76 | 183 | 99 | 31 | 5 |
| Whooping cough ... | 78 | 187 | 219 | 209 | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Acute poliomyelitis ... | — | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 2 | — |
| Acute polioencephalitis ... | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Measles ... | 192 | 1,008 | 1,356 | 2,032 | 121 | 54 | 5 |
| Diphtheria ... | — | — | 1 | 5 | 46 | 4 | — |

| DISEASE. | AGE GROUPS (YEARS). | | | | | | TOTALS |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|----------------|--------|
| | 0- | 5- | 15- | 45- | 65 and over | Age unknown | |
| Acute pneumonia ... | 78 | 68 | 99 | 79 | 41 | — | 365 |
| Dysentery ... | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 30 |
| Smallpox ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute encephalitis lethargica ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Enteric or typhoid fever ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Para-typhoid fevers ... | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| Erysipelas ... | — | — | — | 24 | 11 | 4 | 67 |
| Cerebro-spinal fever ... | 8 | 6 | 7 | 1 | — | 2 | 24 |

| DISEASE. | AGE GROUP NOT STATED. | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal pyrexia ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaria (contracted in England and Wales) ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE 5.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LEICESTER, 1947.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | URBAN DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | RURAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | WHOLE COUNTY | | | | | | | | | | AGGREGATES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----------------|-----|-------|-----------------|-----|-------|--------------|--|--|
| | 0— | | 1— | | 5— | | 15— | | 45— | | 65— | | 0— | | 1— | | 5— | | 15— | | 45— | | 65— | | 0— | | 1— | | 5— | | 15— | | 45— | | 65— | | Urban Districts | | | Rural Districts | | | Whole County | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | | | |
| 1. Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 2. Cerebro-spinal Fever | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 8 | | | | | |
| 3. Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 4. Whooping Cough | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | | | | | | | |
| 5. Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 6. Tuberculosis of resp. system | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 17 | 23 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 27 | 41 | 35 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 44 | 28 | 72 | 24 | 28 | 52 | 68 | 56 | 124 | | | | | |
| 7. Other forms of tuberculosis | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 26 | | | | | | | |
| 8. Syphilitic diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Influenza | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 13 | 10 | 23 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Measles | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Ac. polio-myel. and polio-encephalitis | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Ac. inf. encephalitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Cancer of buc. cav. & œsoph. (M); uterus (F) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 9 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 14 | 22 | 20 | 42 | | | | | | | |
| 14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 18 | 16 | 28 | 22 | 25 | 18 | 43 | 24 | 48 | 49 | 91 | | | | | | | |
| 15. Cancer of breast | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 18 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 17 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 35 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 33 | 34 | ... | 35 | 35 | 1 | 68 | 69 | | | | | | | |
| 16. Cancer of all other sites | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 23 | 24 | 57 | 33 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | 7 | 48 | 20 | 49 | 51 | ... | 1 | ... | 14 | 9 | 71 | 44 | 106 | 84 | 84 | 59 | 143 | 109 | 78 | 187 | 193 | 137 | 330 | | | | | |
| 17. Diabetes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 25 | | | | | | |
| 18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 22 | 19 | 84 | 88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 22 | 24 | 79 | 107 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 44 | 43 | 163 | 195 | 109 | 110 | 219 | 103 | 131 | 234 | 212 | 241 | 453 | | | | | |
| 19. Heart disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 7 | 54 | 30 | 204 | 171 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 10 | 58 | 26 | 215 | 204 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 17 | 112 | 56 | 419 | 375 | 266 | 208 | 474 | 279 | 240 | 519 | 545 | 448 | 993 | | | | | |
| 20. Other dis. of circ. system | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 4 | 37 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | 10 | 63 | 52 | 31 | 30 | 61 | 44 | 33 | 77 | 75 | 63 | 138 | | | | | | | |
| 21. Bronchitis | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 12 | 2 | 28 | 18 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 39 | 26 | 5 | 5 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 23 | 6 | 67 | 44 | 44 | 28 | 72 | 52 | 33 | 85 | 96 | 61 | 157 | | | | |
| 22. Pneumonia | 15 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 26 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 26 | 27 | 38 | 30 | 68 | 41 | 30 | 71 | 79 | 60 | 139 | | | | |
| 23. Other resp. dis. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 26 | 23 | 49 | | | | | | |
| 24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 9 | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 2 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 18 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 15 | 5 | 20 | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 6.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS. 1947.

| Causes of Death. | | Ashby-de-la-Zouch U.D. | Ashby Woulds U.D. | Coalville U.D. | Hinckley U.D. | Loughborough M.B. | Market Harborough U.D. | Melton Mowbray U.D. | Oadby U.D. | Shepshed U.D. | Wigston U.D. | Ashby-de-la-Zouch R.D. | Barrow-upon-Soar R.D. | Billesdon R.D. | Blaby R.D. | Castle Donington R.D. | Lutterworth R.D. | Market Bosworth R.D. | Market Harborough R.D. | Melton & Belvoir R.D. | Totals U.D.'s | Totals R.D.'s | Totals Whole County | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|----|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|-----|-----|----|
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | |
| Civilians only. | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | |
| All Causes. | | 51 | 35 | 20 | 21 | 190 | 126 | 207 | 190 | 202 | 192 | 57 | 53 | 71 | 73 | 41 | 32 | 46 | 27 | 89 | 75 | 87 | 61 | 240 | 244 | |
| 1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Cerebro-spinal fever | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Scarlet fever | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 Whooping cough | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 Diphtheria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 Tuberculosis of respiratory system | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 Other forms of tuberculosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 Syphilitic diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Influenza | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 Measles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 Acute infectious encephalitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 Cancer of b. cav. & œsoph (M) uterus (F) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 Cancer of stomach & duodenum | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | |
| 15 Cancer of breast | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | |
| 16 Cancer of all other sites | 7 | 2 | 1 | | | 18 | 7 | 16 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 33 | 21 | 2 | 25 | 18 | 1 | 16 | |
| 17 Diabetes | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| 18 Intra-cran. vasc. lesions | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 30 | 32 | 23 | 28 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 31 | 34 | 3 | 4 | 23 | 6 | 5 | 12 | |
| 19 Heart disease | 19 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 40 | 35 | 47 | 33 | 60 | 56 | 15 | 29 | 19 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 24 | 18 | 70 | 66 | 9 | 5 | 56 | 37 | 17 | 21 |
| 20 Other diseases of circ. system | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 21 |
| 21 Bronchitis | 2 | | 2 | | | 11 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| 22 Pneumonia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 13 |
| 23 Other respiratory diseases | | | | | | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum | 1 | | | | | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 39 |
| 25 Diarrhoea under 2 years | | | | | | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| 26 Appendicitis | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 27 Other digestive diseases | 2 | | | | | 7 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 74 |
| 28 Nephritis | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | |
| 29 Puer. & post-abort. sepsis | 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 30 Other maternal causes | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | |
| 31 Premature birth | | | 2 | | | 1 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 22 | |
| 32 Con. mal. birth inj. infant dis. | 2 | | 1 | | | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 19 | |
| 33 Suicide | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | |
| 34 Road traffic accidents | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 20 | |
| 35 Other violent causes | 1 | | 2 | | | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 12 | |
| 36 All other causes | | | 7 | 4 | | 3 | 34 | 27 | 30 | 31 | 16 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 84 | |
| Deaths of infants under 1 year :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 19 | 23 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| Legitimate | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 18 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 11 | |
| Illegitimate | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 285 | |
| Live Births :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 65 | 67 | 34 | 38 | 291 | 257 | 446 | 412 | 357 | 342 | 83 | 99 | 166 | 142 | 51 | 36 | 67 | 54 | 196 | 163 | 129 | 126 | 508 | 443 | 86 | |
| Legitimate | 62 | 65 | 34 | 38 | 281 | 251 | 420 | 402 | 336 | 324 | 77 | 97 | 156 | 136 | 51 | 35 | 65 | 54 | 185 | 154 | 123 | 124 | 484 | 420 | 79 | |
| Illegitimate | 3 | 2 | | | 10 | 6 | 26 | 10 | 21 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 17 | 6</ | | | | | |

INDEX

| | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Adoption of children | 24 |
| Ambulance facilities | 15 |
| Analgesics (midwifery) | 19 |
| Ante-natal services | 18 |
| Births | 9, 10 |
| Birth control | 21 |
| Blaby Isolation Hospital | 51 |
| Blind, welfare of | 17 |
| Cerebro-spinal fever and meningitis | 48 |
| Child life protection | 24 |
| Coastal accommodation | 35 |
| Committees | 4 |
| Consultants (maternity) | 21 |
| Day nurseries | 26 |
| Deaths | 9, 12 |
| Dental treatment | 18 |
| Diphtheria | 15, 44 |
| District nursing associations | 20 |
| Emergency maternity service | 26 |
| Emergency medical service | 15 |
| Food and drugs | 42 |
| Health visitors | 25 |
| Hinckley Isolation Hospital | 51 |
| Hospital car service | 15 |
| Hospitals: public and voluntary | 16 |
| Hospitals: emergency maternity | 26 |
| Hospitals: infectious diseases | 51 |
| Housing | 33 |
| Housing (Rural Workers) Acts | 33 |
| Ice cream | 38 |
| Illegitimacy | 23 |
| Infant mortality | 9, 10 |
| Infant welfare centres | 21 |
| Infectious diseases | 44, 48 |
| Laboratory facilities | 13 |
| Lockington Hall maternity home | 26 |
| Markfield Sanatorium and Isolation Hospital | 46 |
| Maternal care | 20 |
| Maternal mortality | 20 |
| Maternity services | 18 |
| Measles | 44 |
| Meat | 42 |
| Melton Mowbray Isolation Hospital | 51 |
| Midwifery and maternity services | 18 |
| Midwives | 19 |
| Milk | 14, 35, 36 |
| Ministry of Health Memorandum 266/T | 46 |
| Nursing homes | 25 |
| Nursing in the home | 16 |
| Orthopaedic treatment | 24 |
| Poliomyelitis | 44 |
| Population | 9, 10 |
| Prematurity | 23 |
| Priority dockets for sheets | 25 |
| Puerperal pyrexia and fever | 20, 49 |
| Rainfall | 27 |
| Rivers and streams | 30 |
| Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944 | 29 |
| Sanitation | 30 |
| Scarlet fever | 44 |
| Sewerage | 28 |
| Shops Acts, 1912 to 1938 | 32 |
| Staff | 4 |
| Statistics | 9 |
| Stillbirths | 9, 12 |
| Thoracic surgery | 47 |
| Treatment centres and clinics | 16 |
| Tuberculosis | 45, 47 |
| Typhoid fever | 49 |
| Vaccination | 17 |
| Venereal diseases | 51 |
| Water supply | 27, 29 |
| Whooping cough | 44 |
| X-ray department at Markfield Sanatorium | 47 |
| Special article:— | |
| Twenty-two years as County Medical Officer of Health | 6 |

